



ANISSA

United States Department of State

# Voting Practices in the United Nations 1999

Report to Congress  
Submitted Pursuant to  
Public Law, 101-246

March 31, 2000

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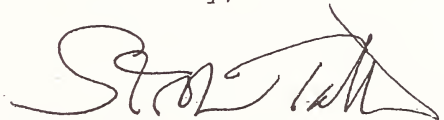
Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to Section 406 of Public Law 101-246, I am transmitting herewith the annual report for 1999 on voting practices at the United Nations.

This report assesses the voting practices of the governments of UN member states in the General Assembly and Security Council for 1999, and evaluates the actions and responsiveness of those governments to U.S. policy on issues of special importance to the United States.

We are sending two copies of this report to each U.S. diplomatic mission abroad, with instructions that one copy be provided to the host government and the other retained for the use of the mission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Strobe Talbott", with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Strobe Talbott  
Acting Secretary

Enclosure:

Annual Voting Report for 1999.

The Honorable

J. Dennis Hastert,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 24, 2000

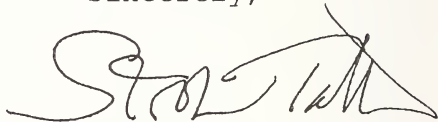
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The Honorable  
Al Gore,  
President of the Senate.



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# I - INTRODUCTION

This is the 17th annual report to Congress on voting practices in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and the Security Council. It is submitted in compliance with Section 406 of Public Law 101-246. It covers voting in 1999. The report statistically measures the voting of UN member states at the 54th UNGA session in the fall of 1999 in comparison with the U.S. voting record (Section II). In addition to an alphabetical listing of all countries, the report presents the voting record by geographic regions, by selected bloc groupings, and in a side-by-side comparison with the amount of U.S. aid given to each country in fiscal year 1999. It also lists and describes UNGA resolutions selected as important to U.S. interests, again with tables for regional and political groups (Section III). Security Council resolutions for the entire year are described, and voting on them is tabulated (Section IV). A final section pulls together information from the other sections and presents it by country (Section V).

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 54th session of the General Assembly opened on September 14 and held 88 plenary sessions before recessing on December 23. It adopted 294 resolutions, a little more than in the past few years, but still below the 332 of 1990. This reflects the success of the United States and others in their effort to reduce the number of resolutions—by combining some issues, considering others only every two or three years, and dropping some entirely. The subjects of the resolutions covered the full gamut of UN concerns: security, arms control, economic issues, human rights, budget and financial matters, and legal questions. Those resolutions on which recorded votes were taken continued to be primarily about arms control, the Middle East, and human rights.

Of the 294 resolutions adopted, 76.9% (226) were adopted by consensus. This figure and those of recent years (78% in 1998, 75.2% in 1997, 72.9% in 1996, 76.6% in 1995, and 77.4% in 1994) illustrate the high rate of consensus agreement in the work of the General Assembly. Combining the 226 resolutions and the 86 of 87 decisions adopted by consensus, the percentage of questions adopted by consensus was 81.9%.

## Voting Coincidence with the United States

On non-consensus issues, i.e., those on which a vote was taken, the average overall General Assembly voting coincidence of all UN members with the United States in 1999 was 41.8%, down from 44.2% in 1998, 46.7% in 1997,

49.4% in 1996, and 50.6% in 1995. This decline in the past four years reverses the steady and dramatic increase in the several years following the end of the Cold War. (See the graphs at the end of this section.) The 50.6% in 1995 was the first time the coincidence figure had exceeded 50% since 1978, and is more than three times the low point of 15.4% in 1988.

When consensus resolutions are factored in as votes identical to those of the United States, a much higher measure of agreement with U.S. positions is reached. This figure (86.4%), which more accurately reflects the work of the General Assembly, has been in the 86-88% range since it was first included in this report in 1993. It was 88.3% in 1998, 87.3% in 1997, 87.3% also in 1996, 88.2% in 1995, 88.8% in 1994, and 88.3% in 1993.

The coincidence figure on votes considered important to U.S. interests (57.2%) is once again higher than the percentage registered on overall votes (41.8%). The graphs at the end of this section illustrate this point. A side-by-side comparison of important and overall votes for each UN member is at the end of Section III.

The following table illustrates the gradual decrease in voting coincidence with the United States since the post-Cold War high of 50.6% in 1995. This decrease is reflected also in the votes on human rights and Middle East issues. The trend had been generally up on arms control votes, but dropped to a 5-year low in 1999. (See also the graph on votes by issue categories at the end of this section.)

Year	Arms Control	Middle East	Human Rights	Overall Votes
1999	57.9%	22.7%	52.5%	41.8%
1998	64.0%	22.5%	62.8%	44.2%
1997	65.8%	26.2%	61.9%	46.7%
1996	62.3%	28.3%	68.3%	49.4%
1995	60.9%	35.2%	81.0%	50.6%

As in past years, Israel (90.0%) and the United Kingdom (75.8%) were among the highest in voting coincidence with the United States. Micronesia, Uzbekistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Marshall Islands, France, Monaco, Estonia, and Germany were also in the top 10. Hungary tied with Germany. Most members of the Western European and Others group (WEOG) continued to score high coincidence levels; the average was 67.1%, which is up from 65.2% in 1998 but down from 70.9% in 1997. There has been a growing divergence

between the United States and the European Union (which, at 68.5% in 1999, was up from 66.7% in 1998 but down from 73.0% in 1997). The Eastern European group also scored high again; the average was 61.7%, the same as in 1998 but down from 68.6% in 1997 and 1996. After this group's meteoric rise in coincidence with the United States following the dissolution of the Soviet bloc, it largely matched the coincidence level of the Western European countries before its decline in the past two years. The NATO and Nordic countries again in 1999 rose in voting coincidence with the United States, but the other geographic and political groups went down again in 1999. (See the graph at the end of this section.)

Eighteen countries agreed with the U.S. vote less than 25% of the time: Cambodia, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, India, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Myanmar (Burma), Rwanda, Syria, Tanzania, Vietnam, and Yemen.

## Realization of U.S. Priorities

At the 54th General Assembly, realization of U.S. priorities was again mixed. U.S. arrears in payment of assessed dues, and the linking of arrears payments to UN reforms, continued to make it difficult to exert U.S. leadership at the United Nations during much of the session. The U.S. embargo of Cuba—viewed as extraterritorial, interventionist, restrictive of free trade, and contradictory to the post-Cold War spirit of cooperation—remained a contentious issue. The United States had the following successes—and failures—on arms control issues, budget matters, human rights questions, Middle East resolutions, and other issues:

— **On arms control issues**, the United States supported a more realistic alternative to past General Assembly resolutions on the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons. Also, the annual resolution on the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** was constructive and included good language urging North Korea and Iraq to comply with their obligations regarding peaceful use of nuclear energy. The United States also supported a resolution convening a conference on restricting **illicit trade in small arms** and a resolution on adherence to nuclear test moratoriums and ratification of the **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)**. Unfortunately, a resolution on the **U.S.-Russia Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty** and a resolution calling for a new nuclear disarmament agenda were adopted over U.S. objections. The United States argued that the ABM resolution would prejudice the ongoing U.S. Russia discussions on amending the ABM Treaty and that a **new arms control agenda** was unnecessary. An unbalanced and discriminatory resolution called on **Israel** not to develop or acquire nuclear weapons, while ignoring

other threats of proliferation in the region. No progress was made on a resolution with respect to promoting negotiations on a **fissile material cut-off** treaty.

— **On budget and management issues, election of a U.S. representative to an important budget committee.** The U.S. candidate was elected to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), which influences the direction and management of the UN budget and administrative practices. We lost elections to the ACABQ in 1997 and 1998. Reelection to this committee was a priority because the United States, as the largest financial contributor to the United Nations, has a strong interest in ensuring the wise use of UN resources. Also, U.S. legislation established U.S. membership on the ACABQ as a condition for payment of tranche three of U.S. arrears to the United Nations. We did not succeed, however, in our campaign to reelect the U.S. representative on the **Joint Inspection Unit**, which conducts independent reviews of UN system programs and seeks to ensure that these programs are carried out with optimum use of resources. A resolution reaffirming the creation of the **Office of Internal Oversight Services** and preserving its independence and operating procedures was a significant accomplishment. On the other hand, we did not succeed in gaining approval of a UN **budget** based on zero nominal growth (ZNG), i.e., a level not exceeding \$2.533 billion. The United Nations adopted, instead, a slightly higher budget of \$2,535,689,200, and the United States disassociated from consensus adoption of the budget.

— **Adoption of U.S.-initiated resolutions on the human rights situation** in Kosovo and the former Yugoslavia again in 1999. Adoption of these and other resolutions on human rights reinforced the strong message that such matters are not purely internal issues. Also, the General Assembly adopted other country-specific human rights resolutions cosponsored or supported by the United States: human rights in Afghanistan, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, and Rwanda. The Assembly also adopted resolutions on support for periodic and genuine elections, prevention of mass exoduses, elimination of religious intolerance, protection of cultural diversity, protection of indigenous people, assistance to refugees, elimination of racial discrimination, and strengthening of crime prevention. We succeeded in having action deferred on an unhelpful anti-death penalty resolution that we actively opposed. We found it necessary, also, to vote against some human rights resolutions—globalization and human rights, unilateral coercive measures, right to development, and a perennial Cuba-sponsored resolution on travel—because of problems with some of the text or concepts. There was no resolution noting the human rights violations in Cuba.

— **Adoption of resolutions on terrorism, transnational organized crime, and drugs**, moving forward the struggle against these transnational criminal activities.



— **Adoption of resolutions that contain language on the benefits of trade liberalization.** These resolutions also emphasized the importance of trade as an engine of growth and development, the importance for developing countries of promoting a favorable environment for attracting foreign investment, and the need for governments to create an enabling environment for business, including through sound macroeconomic, fiscal, and development policies, rule of law, and anti-corruption efforts that promote efficiency, fairness, and competitiveness. However, a resolution on financial crises was adopted over U.S. objection; it surpassed the mandate of the General Assembly and interfered in the normal course of business of the international financial institutions.

— **On Middle East issues, Israeli credentials were again adopted** without comment despite the efforts by some again in 1999 to make them invalid for the occupied territories. However, the resolutions on the Middle East were again unbalanced and unhelpful to the peace process. And, even after the progress made at Sharm el Sheikh and with the final status negotiations under way between Israel and the Palestinians, it was not possible to agree on a “positive” resolution to note the progress made by the parties in the peace process. Israel continued to be excluded from the General Assembly’s Asia caucus group. And efforts by the United States and others to give Israel temporary membership in the Western European and Others Group (WEOG), though not successful at year’s end, continued in 2000 and it now appears that they will be successful.

— **Establishment of a follow-on UN mission in Haiti** to consolidate the gains of earlier missions in building democracy, strong institutions, and prosperity in that country.

— **Adoption of a resolution on the Year 2000 (Y2K) problem of computers** that raised awareness of the problem and urged effective remediation efforts and contingency planning.

## SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council was again in 1999 a major focus of U.S. attention in the United Nations. The continuing tendency toward consensus among its members facilitated the Council’s adoption of 65 resolutions during the year, fewer than during the post-Cold War peak of Security Council action in 1992-1994, but far more than during the Cold War era when Council action was often frustrated. The Council also issued 34 presidential statements; these are consensus documents issued by the Council president on behalf of the members. The large number of resolutions adopted and statements issued reflects the continuing reliance of member countries on Security Council action to

assist in resolving threats to peace and security following the end of the Cold War.

The Security Council was again heavily involved in giving direction to UN peacekeeping and mediation efforts throughout the world in 1999. These efforts are described in Section IV.

Voting coincidence percentages for Security Council members were again high. Most resolutions were adopted unanimously: 58 out of 65 (89%). One resolution was blocked by a veto (by China on a resolution to extend the UN Preventive Deployment Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). There were 12 negative votes—including one by the United States—against a Security Council resolution demanding that NATO cease using force in Kosovo. There were 14 abstentions out of the 1,005 votes cast on the 67 resolutions introduced. The abstentions were by China (2 on Kosovo, 2 on Iraq, and 1 on admission of Nauru to UN membership); by Russia (2 on Iraq, 2 in the Balkans on peacekeeping in Macedonia and Kosovo, and 1 on Haiti); by Malaysia (2 on Iraq); by France (1 on Iraq); and by Namibia (1 on Western Sahara). See the table on voting summaries at the end of Section IV.

## FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY

The format and presentation of this report are consistent with provisions of PL 101-246, and the methodology employed is the same since the report's inception.

This report also includes an additional column in the tables in Section II (Overall Votes), which presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, we have credited to each country a portion of the 226 consensus resolutions based on its participation in the 97 recorded plenary votes. Each country's participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes it cast in plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total of plenary votes. Similarly, the report adds to the tables in Section III (Important Votes) an additional column presenting the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including important consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. These added columns, by including consensus actions, provide another perspective on UN activity. In our view, they reflect more accurately the extent of cooperation and agreement in the General Assembly.

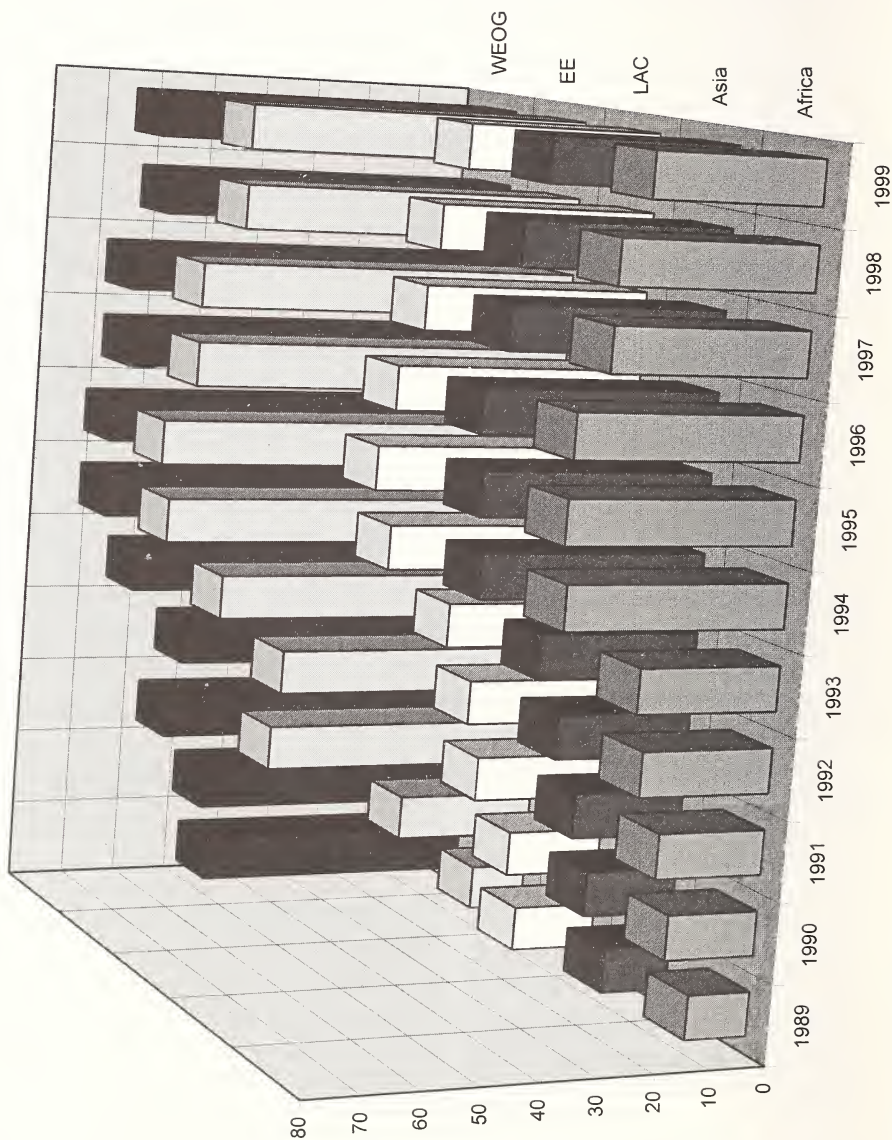
The tables in this report provide a measurement of the voting coincidence of UN member countries with the United States. However, readers are cautioned about interpreting voting coincidence percentages. The percentages in the last column, using the older methodology, are calculated using only votes on which both the United States and the other country in question voted Yes or

No; not included are those instances when either abstained or was absent. Abstentions and absences are often difficult to interpret, but they make a mathematical difference, sometimes major, in the percentage results. Inclusion of the number of abstentions and absences in the tables of this report enables readers to include them in calculating voting coincidence percentages if they wish to do so. The percentages in the second column from the right reflect more fully the activity of the General Assembly. However, this calculation assumes, for want of an attendance record, that all countries were present or absent for consensus resolutions in the same ratio as for recorded votes. Moreover, the content of resolutions should be considered in interpreting the figures in either column. There may be overwhelming agreement with the U.S. position on a matter of less importance to us and less support on a resolution we consider more important. These differences are difficult to quantify and to present in one or two coincidence figures.

A country's voting record in the United Nations is only one dimension of its relations with the United States. Bilateral economic, strategic, and political issues are often more directly important to U.S. interests. Nevertheless, a country's behavior at the United Nations is always relevant to its bilateral relationship with the United States, a point the Secretary of State regularly makes in letters of instruction to new U.S. ambassadors. This is also why copies of this report are presented to UN member foreign ministries throughout the world and to member state missions to the United Nations in New York. The Security Council and the General Assembly are arguably the most important international bodies in the world, dealing as they do with such vital issues as threats to peace and security, disarmament, development, humanitarian relief, human rights, the environment, and narcotics—all of which can and do directly affect major U.S. interests.

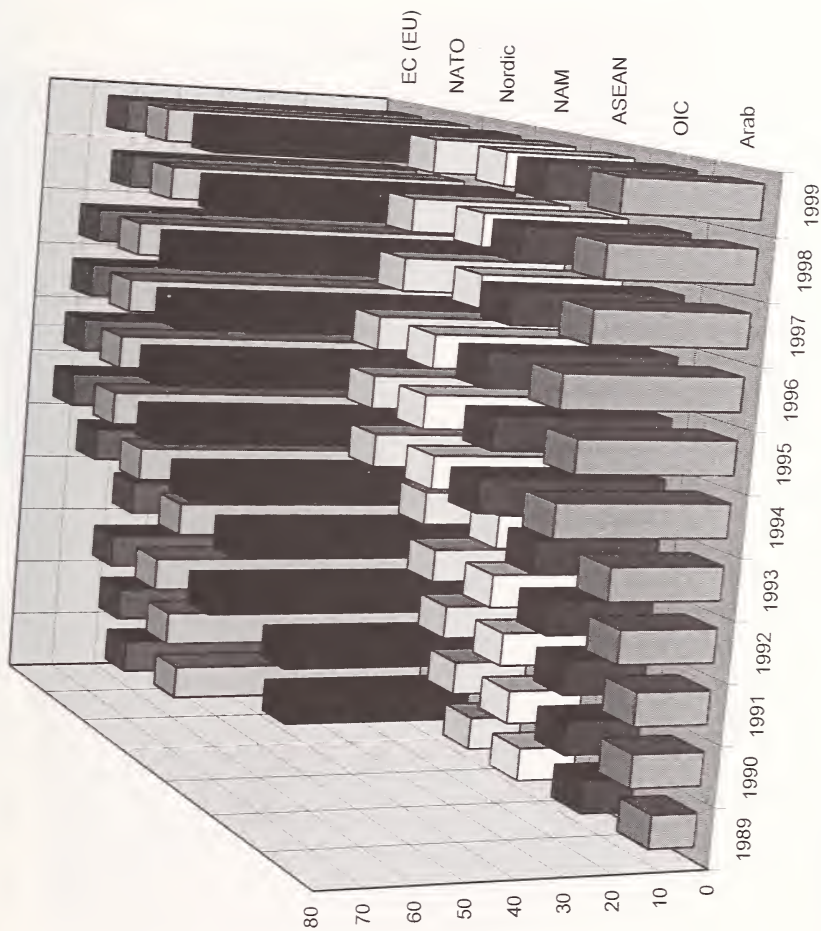
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OVERALL PLENARY VOTES

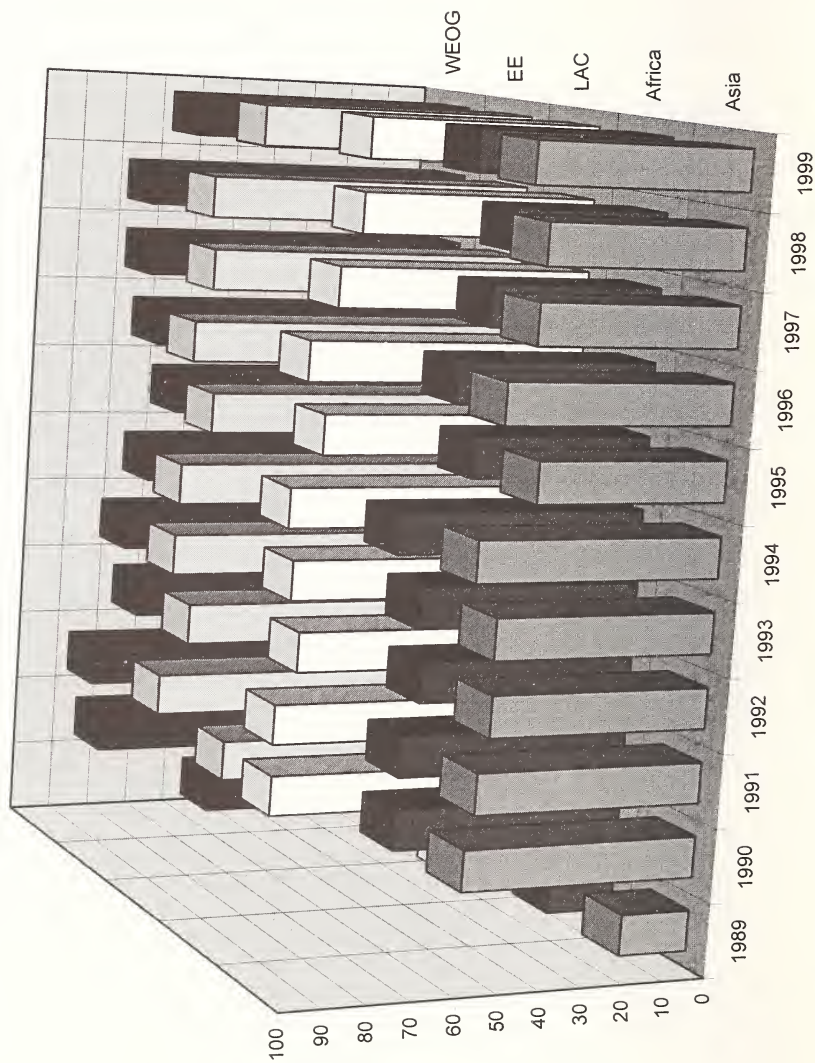




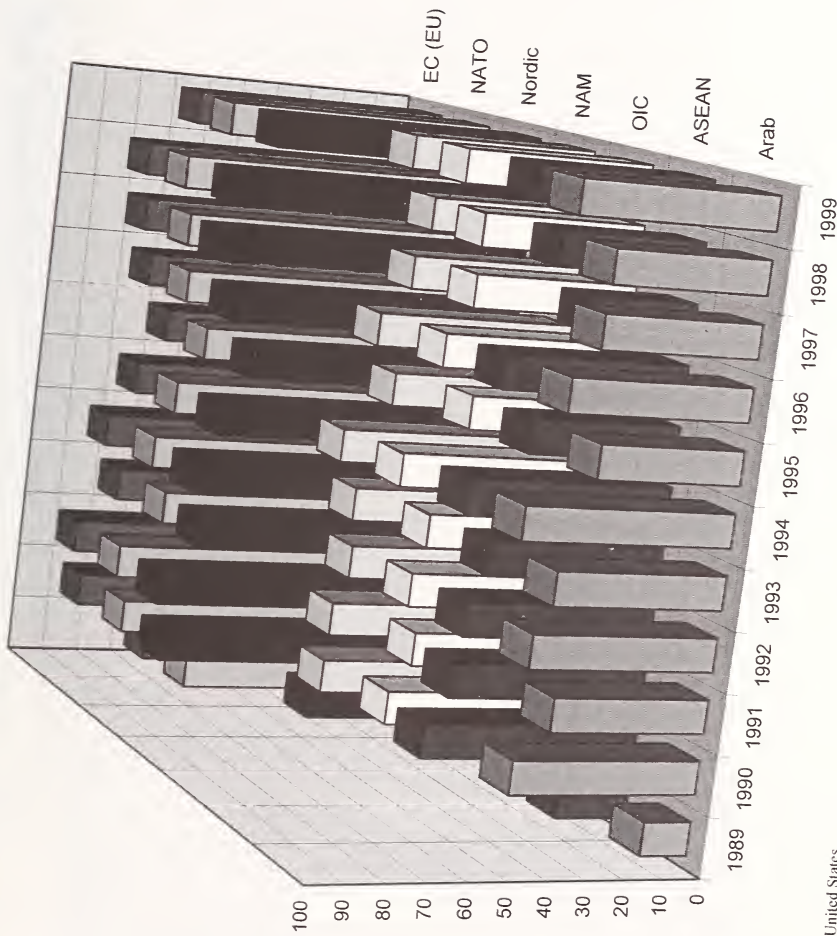
# OVERALL PLENARY VOTES



# IMPORTANT VOTES

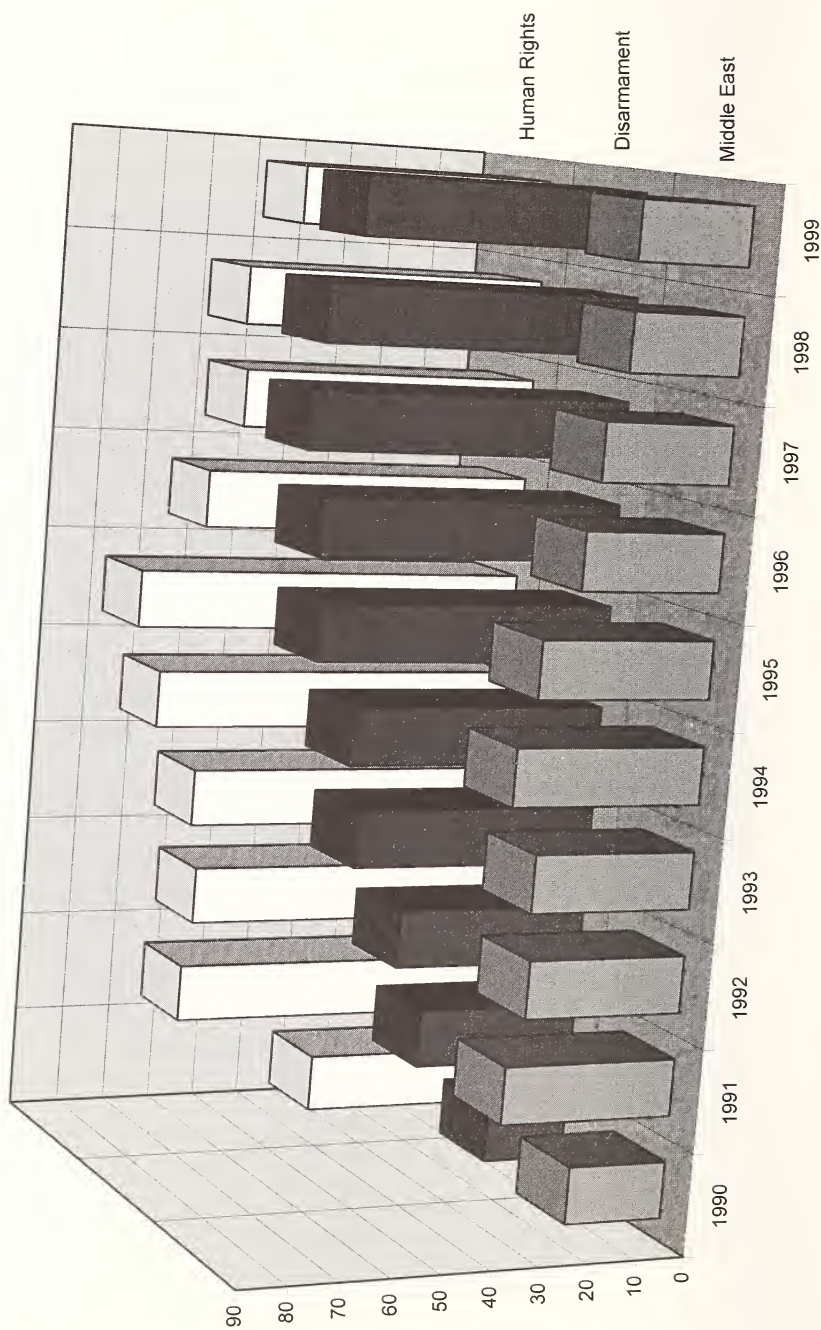


# IMPORTANT VOTES



# OVERALL PLENARY VOTES

By Issues by Year



Percent of Voting Coincidence with the United States



## II - GENERAL ASSEMBLY — OVERALL VOTES

There were 97 recorded plenary votes at the 54th session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA)—68 on resolutions as a whole, 27 on separate paragraphs or sections, 1 on an amendment, and 1 on a decision. Of these 97 votes, the United States voted Yes 28 times and No 49 times; it abstained on 18 votes and did not participate on 2.

### COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTE

The tables that follow are based on the 77 instances the United States voted either Yes or No in plenary. Columns show the number of times the United States and the country listed cast identical (Yes/Yes or No/No) and opposite (Yes/No or No/Yes) votes, as well as the number of times the country abstained and was absent for these 77 votes. Voting coincidence percentages are derived by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes, the same method used in all previous editions of this report. The column headed “Voting Coincidence (Including Consensus)” presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Extent of participation was also factored in (see the methodology section in the Introduction).

Section II has five parts: (1) lists of UN member states alphabetically and in rank order by voting coincidence percentage; (2) lists of countries by UN regional group, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage; (3) lists of countries by other important groups, again in rank order; (4) a comparison of 1999 voting coincidence percentages with those of the preceding five years; and (5) a side-by-side comparison of each country’s voting coincidence with the United States and our best calculation of the amount of U.S. assistance provided to that country in fiscal year 1999 from the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Act, 1999.

Countries with asterisks in the Voting Coincidence columns did not vote during the session. Under Article 19 of the UN Charter, Burundi, Central African Republic, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, and Vanuatu did not vote at the 54th UNGA because their financial contributions were in arrears. Some countries were permitted to vote despite their arrears in financial contributions on the grounds that failure to pay was attributable to conditions beyond their control. In 1992, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was denied permission to participate further in UNGA proceedings until it applied for and was granted readmission. Palau and the three new members—Kiribati, Nauru, and Tonga—did not participate.

The United States again voted No in plenary more often than any other UN member. It voted No alone in plenary 3 times (fewer than in most other recent years, and far fewer than the 20 times at the 44th session in 1989). The United States voted with only one other country 14 times (11 times with Israel, 2 times with the United Kingdom, and 1 time with Togo). On 11 occasions it voted No with two other countries (with Israel 7 times, joined by Marshall Islands or Micronesia; with France 3 times, joined by the United Kingdom or Russia; and 1 time with the Marshall Islands and Germany). The U.S. votes in isolation were on human rights and international finance. Votes with Israel were mostly on issues regarding the Middle East, Palestine, and the occupied territories. Those with the United Kingdom and France were on decolonization and arms control issues.

**All Countries (Alphabetical)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan .....	8	23	4	42	81.1%	25.8%
Albania .....	33	15	9	20	93.3%	68.8%
Algeria .....	19	49	9	0	83.3%	27.9%
Andorra .....	43	21	13	0	92.6%	67.2%
Angola .....	20	50	5	2	82.6%	28.6%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	21	48	5	3	83.1%	30.4%
Argentina .....	28	35	14	0	87.9%	44.4%
Armenia .....	23	26	15	13	89.4%	46.9%
Australia .....	42	21	14	0	92.7%	66.7%
Austria .....	42	22	13	0	92.4%	65.6%
Azerbaijan .....	21	30	12	14	87.5%	41.2%
Bahamas .....	24	46	3	4	83.6%	34.3%
Bahrain .....	21	47	6	3	83.6%	30.9%
Bangladesh .....	23	50	3	1	83.1%	31.5%
Barbados .....	25	42	2	8	84.2%	37.3%
Belarus .....	21	43	12	1	84.9%	32.8%
Belgium .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Belize .....	21	44	1	11	82.8%	32.3%
Benin .....	19	47	9	2	83.6%	28.8%
Bhutan .....	17	49	11	0	83.1%	25.8%
Bolivia .....	26	44	2	5	84.3%	37.1%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	32	10	10	25	95.0%	76.2%
Botswana .....	25	49	2	1	83.4%	33.8%
Brazil .....	28	44	5	0	85.2%	38.9%
Brunei Darussalam .....	22	49	6	0	83.4%	31.0%
Bulgaria .....	44	20	12	1	92.9%	68.8%
Burkina Faso .....	20	49	6	2	83.0%	29.0%
Burundi .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Cambodia .....	13	49	11	4	82.1%	21.0%
Cameroon .....	17	43	11	6	83.9%	28.3%
Canada .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Cape Verde .....	20	49	4	4	82.6%	29.0%
Central African Rep. ...	0	0	0	77	*	*
Chad .....	15	45	6	11	82.1%	25.0%
Chile .....	27	40	3	7	85.2%	40.3%
China .....	12	45	19	1	83.4%	21.1%
Colombia .....	26	49	2	0	83.7%	34.7%
Comoros .....	4	21	0	52	86.7%	16.0%
Congo .....	17	45	6	9	82.5%	27.4%
Costa Rica .....	28	38	2	9	85.9%	42.4%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	20	48	8	1	83.4%	29.4%
Croatia .....	34	26	15	2	90.7%	56.7%
Cuba .....	11	51	13	2	81.9%	17.7%
Cyprus .....	38	28	11	0	90.4%	57.6%
Czech Republic .....	43	21	13	0	92.8%	67.2%
DPR of Korea .....	2	47	12	16	78.1%	4.1%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	3	15	4	55	79.7%	16.7%
Denmark .....	46	21	10	0	92.8%	68.7%
Djibouti .....	22	49	4	2	83.1%	31.0%
Dominica .....	21	46	1	9	82.6%	31.3%

**All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Dominican Republic ...	21	32	1	23	84.9%	39.6%
Ecuador .....	27	49	1	0	83.5%	35.5%
Egypt .....	20	50	7	0	83.1%	28.6%
El Salvador .....	27	43	0	7	84.1%	38.6%
Equatorial Guinea .....	15	25	1	36	84.9%	37.5%
Eritrea .....	18	47	9	3	83.3%	27.7%
Estonia .....	45	18	14	0	93.7%	71.4%
Ethiopia .....	22	47	7	1	83.7%	31.9%
Fiji .....	16	41	8	12	83.3%	28.1%
Finland .....	43	21	13	0	92.8%	67.2%
France .....	47	17	13	0	94.0%	73.4%
Gabon .....	7	35	7	28	79.4%	16.7%
Gambia .....	2	13	0	62	78.9%	13.3%
Georgia .....	35	16	25	1	94.1%	68.6%
Germany .....	47	20	10	0	93.2%	70.1%
Ghana .....	21	49	5	2	82.9%	30.0%
Greece .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Grenada .....	24	48	2	3	83.2%	33.3%
Guatemala .....	27	38	6	6	86.3%	41.5%
Guinea .....	17	48	6	6	81.9%	26.2%
Guinea-Bissau .....	19	34	4	20	84.1%	35.8%
Guyana .....	25	49	1	2	83.0%	33.8%
Haiti .....	24	47	0	6	83.1%	33.8%
Honduras .....	18	34	0	25	83.3%	34.6%
Hungary .....	47	20	10	0	93.2%	70.1%
Iceland .....	46	21	10	0	92.7%	68.7%
India .....	14	50	12	1	82.3%	21.9%
Indonesia .....	21	49	6	1	83.2%	30.0%
Iran .....	19	51	3	4	82.2%	27.1%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Ireland .....	41	24	12	0	91.8%	63.1%
Israel .....	54	6	15	2	97.8%	90.0%
Italy .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Jamaica .....	23	47	5	2	83.6%	32.9%
Japan .....	38	22	17	0	92.3%	63.3%
Jordan .....	19	45	6	7	83.3%	29.7%
Kazakhstan .....	26	21	17	13	91.2%	55.3%
Kenya .....	17	46	11	3	83.4%	27.0%
Kiribati .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Kuwait .....	25	48	3	1	83.7%	34.2%
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Laos .....	9	47	12	9	81.3%	16.1%
Latvia .....	39	19	16	3	93.1%	67.2%
Lebanon .....	15	49	10	3	82.5%	23.4%
Lesotho .....	1	4	0	72	76.0%	20.0%
Liberia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Libya .....	18	51	7	1	82.6%	26.1%
Liechtenstein .....	43	22	12	0	92.4%	66.2%
Lithuania .....	44	20	13	0	93.1%	68.8%
Luxembourg .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%

**All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Madagascar .....	16	33	1	27	83.7%	32.7%
Malawi .....	13	14	4	46	86.5%	48.1%
Malaysia .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%
Maldives .....	26	47	1	3	83.8%	35.6%
Mali .....	20	47	5	5	82.9%	29.9%
Malta .....	42	28	7	0	90.5%	60.0%
Marshall Islands .....	41	14	15	7	94.5%	74.5%
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Mauritius .....	26	47	4	0	84.3%	35.6%
Mexico .....	21	49	7	0	83.4%	30.0%
Micronesia .....	33	0	22	22	100.0%	100.0%
Monaco .....	45	17	13	2	93.7%	72.6%
Mongolia .....	22	46	3	6	83.2%	32.4%
Morocco .....	20	45	9	3	83.8%	30.8%
Mozambique .....	21	48	8	0	83.6%	30.4%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	13	49	15	0	82.7%	21.0%
Namibia .....	20	49	8	0	83.3%	29.0%
Nauru .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Nepal .....	21	49	5	2	83.2%	30.0%
Netherlands .....	46	20	11	0	93.2%	69.7%
New Zealand .....	41	25	11	0	91.4%	62.1%
Nicaragua .....	23	37	5	12	84.8%	38.3%
Niger .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Nigeria .....	25	46	5	1	84.3%	35.2%
Norway .....	44	20	13	0	93.1%	68.8%
Oman .....	21	47	0	9	82.8%	30.9%
Pakistan .....	16	48	13	0	83.3%	25.0%
Palau .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Panama .....	22	46	4	5	83.2%	32.4%
Papua New Guinea .....	18	49	5	5	82.0%	26.9%
Paraguay .....	28	43	6	0	85.5%	39.4%
Peru .....	25	45	7	0	84.7%	35.7%
Philippines .....	23	49	3	2	83.3%	31.9%
Poland .....	45	21	11	0	92.8%	68.2%
Portugal .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Qatar .....	22	48	1	6	83.0%	31.4%
Republic of Korea .....	35	22	20	0	92.0%	61.4%
Republic of Moldova ..	41	21	14	1	92.6%	66.1%
Romania .....	45	21	11	0	92.8%	68.2%
Russia .....	29	34	14	0	88.0%	46.0%
Rwanda .....	1	9	1	66	74.7%	10.0%
St.Kitts and Nevis .....	10	14	0	53	86.1%	41.7%
St. Lucia .....	17	49	8	3	82.4%	25.8%
St.Vincent/Gren. ....	12	30	3	32	83.5%	28.6%
Samoa .....	26	38	8	5	86.0%	40.6%
San Marino .....	40	26	11	0	91.1%	60.6%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	77	*	*
Saudi Arabia .....	21	47	3	6	83.1%	30.9%
Senegal .....	26	48	3	0	83.9%	35.1%
Seychelles .....	11	30	0	36	81.0%	26.8%



**All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Sierra Leone .....	22	44	4	7	83.6%	33.3%
Singapore .....	20	43	14	0	85.0%	31.7%
Slovak Republic .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Slovenia .....	44	21	12	0	92.7%	67.7%
Solomon Islands .....	26	42	7	2	85.4%	38.2%
Somalia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
South Africa .....	25	38	7	7	86.1%	39.7%
Spain .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Sri Lanka .....	24	50	3	0	83.3%	32.4%
Sudan .....	19	52	3	3	81.9%	26.8%
Suriname .....	16	48	8	5	82.2%	25.0%
Swaziland .....	20	45	10	2	84.2%	30.8%
Sweden .....	43	23	11	0	92.1%	65.2%
Syria .....	12	47	9	9	81.7%	20.3%
Tajikistan .....	21	34	13	9	86.7%	38.2%
Thailand .....	24	47	6	0	84.2%	33.8%
TFYR Macedonia .....	34	27	14	2	90.4%	55.7%
Togo .....	20	47	9	1	83.8%	29.9%
Tonga .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Trinidad and Tobago ..	25	47	3	2	83.7%	34.7%
Tunisia .....	22	49	4	2	83.2%	31.0%
Turkey .....	37	29	5	6	89.3%	56.1%
Turkmenistan .....	13	16	3	45	87.8%	44.8%
Uganda .....	14	26	6	31	85.2%	35.0%
Ukraine .....	30	30	17	0	89.4%	50.0%
United Arab Emirates .	23	47	3	4	83.5%	32.9%
United Kingdom .....	50	16	11	0	94.4%	75.8%
UR Tanzania .....	15	50	10	2	82.2%	23.1%
Uruguay .....	24	42	8	3	85.1%	36.4%
Uzbekistan .....	21	5	24	27	97.1%	80.8%
Vanuatu .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Venezuela .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%
Vietnam .....	9	50	6	12	79.6%	15.3%
Yemen .....	15	47	4	11	81.6%	24.2%
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Zambia .....	23	47	4	3	83.3%	32.9%
Zimbabwe .....	20	50	1	6	81.8%	28.6%
Average .....	23.7	33.0	7.3	13.0	86.4%	41.8%

**All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Micronesia .....	33	0	22	22	100.0%	100.0%
Israel .....	54	6	15	2	97.8%	90.0%
Uzbekistan .....	21	5	24	27	97.1%	80.8%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	32	10	10	25	95.0%	76.2%
United Kingdom .....	50	16	11	0	94.4%	75.8%
Marshall Islands .....	41	14	15	7	94.5%	74.5%
France .....	47	17	13	0	94.0%	73.4%
Monaco .....	45	17	13	2	93.7%	72.6%
Estonia .....	45	18	14	0	93.7%	71.4%
Germany .....	47	20	10	0	93.2%	70.1%
Hungary .....	47	20	10	0	93.2%	70.1%
Netherlands .....	46	20	11	0	93.2%	69.7%
Belgium .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Canada .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Luxembourg .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Albania .....	33	15	9	20	93.3%	68.8%
Bulgaria .....	44	20	12	1	92.9%	68.8%
Lithuania .....	44	20	13	0	93.1%	68.8%
Norway .....	44	20	13	0	93.1%	68.8%
Denmark .....	46	21	10	0	92.8%	68.7%
Iceland .....	46	21	10	0	92.7%	68.7%
Georgia .....	35	16	25	1	94.1%	68.6%
Poland .....	45	21	11	0	92.8%	68.2%
Romania .....	45	21	11	0	92.8%	68.2%
Greece .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Italy .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Portugal .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Slovak Republic .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Slovenia .....	44	21	12	0	92.7%	67.7%
Spain .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Latvia .....	39	19	16	3	93.1%	67.2%
Andorra .....	43	21	13	0	92.6%	67.2%
Czech Republic .....	43	21	13	0	92.8%	67.2%
Finland .....	43	21	13	0	92.8%	67.2%
Australia .....	42	21	14	0	92.7%	66.7%
Liechtenstein .....	43	22	12	0	92.4%	66.2%
Republic of Moldova ..	41	21	14	1	92.6%	66.1%
Austria .....	42	22	13	0	92.4%	65.6%
Sweden .....	43	23	11	0	92.1%	65.2%
Japan .....	38	22	17	0	92.3%	63.3%
Ireland .....	41	24	12	0	91.8%	63.1%
New Zealand .....	41	25	11	0	91.4%	62.1%
Republic of Korea .....	35	22	20	0	92.0%	61.4%
San Marino .....	40	26	11	0	91.1%	60.6%
Malta .....	42	28	7	0	90.5%	60.0%
Cyprus .....	38	28	11	0	90.4%	57.6%
Croatia .....	34	26	15	2	90.7%	56.7%
Turkey .....	37	29	5	6	89.3%	56.1%
TFYR Macedonia .....	34	27	14	2	90.4%	55.7%
Kazakhstan .....	26	21	17	13	91.2%	55.3%

**All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Ukraine .....	30	30	17	0	89.4%	50.0%
Malawi .....	13	14	4	46	86.5%	48.1%
Armenia .....	23	26	15	13	89.4%	46.9%
Russia .....	29	34	14	0	88.0%	46.0%
Turkmenistan .....	13	16	3	45	87.8%	44.8%
Argentina .....	28	35	14	0	87.9%	44.4%
Costa Rica .....	28	38	2	9	85.9%	42.4%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	10	14	0	53	86.1%	41.7%
Guatemala .....	27	38	6	6	86.3%	41.5%
Azerbaijan .....	21	30	12	14	87.5%	41.2%
Samoa .....	26	38	8	5	86.0%	40.6%
Chile .....	27	40	3	7	85.2%	40.3%
South Africa .....	25	38	7	7	86.1%	39.7%
Dominican Republic .....	21	32	1	23	84.9%	39.6%
Paraguay .....	28	43	6	0	85.5%	39.4%
Brazil .....	28	44	5	0	85.2%	38.9%
El Salvador .....	27	43	0	7	84.1%	38.6%
Nicaragua .....	23	37	5	12	84.8%	38.3%
Solomon Islands .....	26	42	7	2	85.4%	38.2%
Tajikistan .....	21	34	13	9	86.7%	38.2%
Equatorial Guinea .....	15	25	1	36	84.9%	37.5%
Barbados .....	25	42	2	8	84.2%	37.3%
Bolivia .....	26	44	2	5	84.3%	37.1%
Uruguay .....	24	42	8	3	85.1%	36.4%
Guinea-Bissau .....	19	34	4	20	84.1%	35.8%
Peru .....	25	45	7	0	84.7%	35.7%
Maldives .....	26	47	1	3	83.8%	35.6%
Mauritius .....	26	47	4	0	84.3%	35.6%
Ecuador .....	27	49	1	0	83.5%	35.5%
Nigeria .....	25	46	5	1	84.3%	35.2%
Senegal .....	26	48	3	0	83.9%	35.1%
Uganda .....	14	26	6	31	85.2%	35.0%
Trinidad and Tobago .....	25	47	3	2	83.7%	34.7%
Colombia .....	26	49	2	0	83.7%	34.7%
Honduras .....	18	34	0	25	83.3%	34.6%
Bahamas .....	24	46	3	4	83.6%	34.3%
Kuwait .....	25	48	3	1	83.7%	34.2%
Haiti .....	24	47	0	6	83.1%	33.8%
Thailand .....	24	47	6	0	84.2%	33.8%
Botswana .....	25	49	2	1	83.4%	33.8%
Guyana .....	25	49	1	2	83.0%	33.8%
Grenada .....	24	48	2	3	83.2%	33.3%
Sierra Leone .....	22	44	4	7	83.6%	33.3%
Jamaica .....	23	47	5	2	83.6%	32.9%
United Arab Emirates .....	23	47	3	4	83.5%	32.9%
Zambia .....	23	47	4	3	83.3%	32.9%
Belarus .....	21	43	12	1	84.9%	32.8%
Madagascar .....	16	33	1	27	83.7%	32.7%
Sri Lanka .....	24	50	3	0	83.3%	32.4%
Malaysia .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%

**All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Venezuela .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%
Mongolia .....	22	46	3	6	83.2%	32.4%
Panama .....	22	46	4	5	83.2%	32.4%
Belize .....	21	44	1	11	82.8%	32.3%
Philippines .....	23	49	3	2	83.3%	31.9%
Ethiopia .....	22	47	7	1	83.7%	31.9%
Singapore .....	20	43	14	0	85.0%	31.7%
Bangladesh .....	23	50	3	1	83.1%	31.5%
Qatar .....	22	48	1	6	83.0%	31.4%
Dominica .....	21	46	1	9	82.6%	31.3%
Brunei Darussalam .....	22	49	6	0	83.4%	31.0%
Djibouti .....	22	49	4	2	83.1%	31.0%
Tunisia .....	22	49	4	2	83.2%	31.0%
Bahrain .....	21	47	6	3	83.6%	30.9%
Oman .....	21	47	0	9	82.8%	30.9%
Saudi Arabia .....	21	47	3	6	83.1%	30.9%
Morocco .....	20	45	9	3	83.8%	30.8%
Swaziland .....	20	45	10	2	84.2%	30.8%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	21	48	5	3	83.1%	30.4%
Mozambique .....	21	48	8	0	83.6%	30.4%
Ghana .....	21	49	5	2	82.9%	30.0%
Indonesia .....	21	49	6	1	83.2%	30.0%
Mexico .....	21	49	7	0	83.4%	30.0%
Nepal .....	21	49	5	2	83.2%	30.0%
Mali .....	20	47	5	5	82.9%	29.9%
Togo .....	20	47	9	1	83.8%	29.9%
Jordan .....	19	45	6	7	83.3%	29.7%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	20	48	8	1	83.4%	29.4%
Burkina Faso .....	20	49	6	2	83.0%	29.0%
Cape Verde .....	20	49	4	4	82.6%	29.0%
Namibia .....	20	49	8	0	83.3%	29.0%
Benin .....	19	47	9	2	83.6%	28.8%
Angola .....	20	50	5	2	82.6%	28.6%
Egypt .....	20	50	7	0	83.1%	28.6%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	12	30	3	32	83.5%	28.6%
Zimbabwe .....	20	50	1	6	81.8%	28.6%
Cameroon .....	17	43	11	6	83.9%	28.3%
Fiji .....	16	41	8	12	83.3%	28.1%
Algeria .....	19	49	9	0	83.3%	27.9%
Eritrea .....	18	47	9	3	83.3%	27.7%
Congo .....	17	45	6	9	82.5%	27.4%
Iran .....	19	51	3	4	82.2%	27.1%
Kenya .....	17	46	11	3	83.4%	27.0%
Papua New Guinea .....	18	49	5	5	82.0%	26.9%
Seychelles .....	11	30	0	36	81.0%	26.8%
Sudan .....	19	52	3	3	81.9%	26.8%
Guinea .....	17	48	6	6	81.9%	26.2%
Libya .....	18	51	7	1	82.6%	26.1%
Afghanistan .....	8	23	4	42	81.1%	25.8%
Bhutan .....	17	49	11	0	83.1%	25.8%

**All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
St. Lucia .....	17	49	8	3	82.4%	25.8%
Chad .....	15	45	6	11	82.1%	25.0%
Pakistan .....	16	48	13	0	83.3%	25.0%
Suriname .....	16	48	8	5	82.2%	25.0%
Yemen .....	15	47	4	11	81.6%	24.2%
Lebanon .....	15	49	10	3	82.5%	23.4%
UR Tanzania .....	15	50	10	2	82.2%	23.1%
India .....	14	50	12	1	82.3%	21.9%
China .....	12	45	19	1	83.4%	21.1%
Cambodia .....	13	49	11	4	82.1%	21.0%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	13	49	15	0	82.7%	21.0%
Syria .....	12	47	9	9	81.7%	20.3%
Lesotho .....	1	4	0	72	76.0%	20.0%
Cuba .....	11	51	13	2	81.9%	17.7%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	3	15	4	55	79.7%	16.7%
Gabon .....	7	35	7	28	79.4%	16.7%
Laos .....	9	47	12	9	81.3%	16.1%
Comoros .....	4	21	0	52	76.7%	16.0%
Vietnam .....	9	50	6	12	79.6%	15.3%
Gambia .....	2	13	0	62	78.9%	13.3%
Rwanda .....	1	9	1	66	74.7%	10.0%
DPR of Korea .....	2	47	12	16	78.1%	4.1%
Burundi .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	77	*	*
Iraq .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Kiribati .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Liberia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Nauru .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Palau .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	77	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Tonga .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Vanuatu .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average .....	23.7	33.0	7.3	13.0	86.4%	41.8%

## UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the percentage of voting coincidence with U.S. votes in plenary. They list UN member states by UN regional grouping, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage.

### African Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Malawi .....	13	14	4	46	86.5%	48.1%
South Africa .....	25	38	7	7	86.1%	39.7%
Equatorial Guinea .....	15	25	1	36	84.9%	37.5%
Guinea-Bissau .....	19	34	4	20	84.1%	35.8%
Mauritius .....	26	47	4	0	84.3%	35.6%
Nigeria .....	25	46	5	1	84.3%	35.2%
Senegal .....	26	48	3	0	83.9%	35.1%
Uganda .....	14	26	6	31	85.2%	35.0%
Botswana .....	25	49	2	1	83.4%	33.8%
Sierra Leone .....	22	44	4	7	83.6%	33.3%
Zambia .....	23	47	4	3	83.3%	32.9%
Madagascar .....	16	33	1	27	83.7%	32.7%
Ethiopia .....	22	47	7	1	83.7%	31.9%
Djibouti .....	22	49	4	2	83.1%	31.0%
Tunisia .....	22	49	4	2	83.2%	31.0%
Morocco .....	20	45	9	3	83.8%	30.8%
Swaziland .....	20	45	10	2	84.2%	30.8%
Mozambique .....	21	48	8	0	83.6%	30.4%
Ghana .....	21	49	5	2	82.9%	30.0%
Mali .....	20	47	5	5	82.9%	29.9%
Togo .....	20	47	9	1	83.8%	29.9%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	20	48	8	1	83.4%	29.4%
Burkina Faso .....	20	49	6	2	83.0%	29.0%
Cape Verde .....	20	49	4	4	82.6%	29.0%
Namibia .....	20	49	8	0	83.3%	29.0%
Benin .....	19	47	9	2	83.6%	28.8%
Angola .....	20	50	5	2	82.6%	28.6%
Egypt .....	20	50	7	0	83.1%	28.6%
Zimbabwe .....	20	50	1	6	81.8%	28.6%
Cameroon .....	17	43	11	6	83.9%	28.3%
Algeria .....	19	49	9	0	83.3%	27.9%
Eritrea .....	18	47	9	3	83.3%	27.7%
Congo .....	17	45	6	9	82.5%	27.4%
Kenya .....	17	46	11	3	83.4%	27.0%
Seychelles .....	11	30	0	36	81.0%	26.8%
Sudan .....	19	52	3	3	81.9%	26.8%
Guinea .....	17	48	6	6	81.9%	26.2%
Libya .....	18	51	7	1	82.6%	26.1%
Chad .....	15	45	6	11	82.1%	25.0%
UR Tanzania .....	15	50	10	2	82.2%	23.1%



## African Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Lesotho .....	1	4	0	72	76.0%	20.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	3	15	4	55	79.7%	16.7%
Gabon .....	7	35	7	28	79.4%	16.7%
Comoros .....	4	21	0	52	76.7%	16.0%
Gambia .....	2	13	0	62	78.9%	13.3%
Rwanda .....	1	9	1	66	74.7%	10.0%
Liberia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Burundi .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	77	*	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	77	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average .....	15.0	35.3	4.6	22.0	83.1%	29.9%

## Asian Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Micronesia .....	33	0	22	22	100.0%	100.0%
Uzbekistan .....	21	5	24	27	97.1%	80.8%
Marshall Islands .....	41	14	15	7	94.5%	74.5%
Japan .....	38	22	17	0	92.3%	63.3%
Republic of Korea .....	35	22	20	0	92.0%	61.4%
Cyprus .....	38	28	11	0	90.4%	57.6%
Kazakhstan .....	26	21	17	13	91.2%	55.3%
Turkmenistan .....	13	16	3	45	87.8%	44.8%
Samoa .....	26	38	8	5	86.0%	40.6%
Solomon Islands .....	26	42	7	2	85.4%	38.2%
Tajikistan .....	21	34	13	9	86.7%	38.2%
Maldives .....	26	47	1	3	83.8%	35.6%
Kuwait .....	25	48	3	1	83.7%	34.2%
Thailand .....	24	47	6	0	84.2%	33.8%
United Arab Emirates ..	23	47	3	4	83.5%	32.9%
Sri Lanka .....	24	50	3	0	83.3%	32.4%
Malaysia .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%
Mongolia .....	22	46	3	6	83.2%	32.4%
Philippines .....	23	49	3	2	83.3%	31.9%
Singapore .....	20	43	14	0	85.0%	31.7%
Bangladesh .....	23	50	3	1	83.1%	31.5%
Qatar .....	22	48	1	6	83.0%	31.4%
Brunei Darussalam .....	22	49	6	0	83.4%	31.0%
Bahrain .....	21	47	6	3	83.6%	30.9%
Oman .....	21	47	0	9	82.8%	30.9%

## Asian Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Saudi Arabia .....	21	47	3	6	83.1%	30.9%
Indonesia .....	21	49	6	1	83.2%	30.0%
Nepal .....	21	49	5	2	83.2%	30.0%
Jordan .....	19	45	6	7	83.3%	29.7%
Fiji .....	16	41	8	12	83.3%	28.1%
Iran .....	19	51	3	4	82.2%	27.1%
Papua New Guinea .....	18	49	5	5	82.0%	26.9%
Afghanistan .....	8	23	4	42	81.1%	25.8%
Bhutan .....	17	49	11	0	83.1%	25.8%
Pakistan .....	16	48	13	0	83.3%	25.0%
Yemen .....	15	47	4	11	81.6%	24.2%
Lebanon .....	15	49	10	3	82.5%	23.4%
India .....	14	50	12	1	82.3%	21.9%
China .....	12	45	19	1	83.4%	21.1%
Cambodia .....	13	49	11	4	82.1%	21.0%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	13	49	15	0	82.7%	21.0%
Syria .....	12	47	9	9	81.7%	20.3%
Laos .....	9	47	12	9	81.3%	16.1%
Vietnam .....	9	50	6	12	79.6%	15.3%
DPR of Korea .....	2	47	12	16	78.1%	4.1%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Kiribati .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Nauru .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Palau .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Tonga .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Vanuatu .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average .....	17.8	35.4	7.5	16.3	84.6%	33.5%

## Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Argentina .....	28	35	14	0	87.9%	44.4%
Costa Rica .....	28	38	2	9	85.9%	42.4%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	10	14	0	53	86.1%	41.7%
Guatemala .....	27	38	6	6	86.3%	41.5%
Chile .....	27	40	3	7	85.2%	40.3%
Dominican Republic .....	21	32	1	23	84.9%	39.6%
Paraguay .....	28	43	6	0	85.5%	39.4%
Brazil .....	28	44	5	0	85.2%	38.9%
El Salvador .....	27	43	0	7	84.1%	38.6%
Nicaragua .....	23	37	5	12	84.8%	38.3%
Barbados .....	25	42	2	8	84.2%	37.3%
Bolivia .....	26	44	2	5	84.3%	37.1%
Uruguay .....	24	42	8	3	85.1%	36.4%
Peru .....	25	45	7	0	84.7%	35.7%



## Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Ecuador .....	27	49	1	0	83.5%	35.5%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	25	47	3	2	83.7%	34.7%
Colombia .....	26	49	2	0	83.7%	34.7%
Honduras .....	18	34	0	25	83.3%	34.6%
Bahamas .....	24	46	3	4	83.6%	34.3%
Haiti .....	24	47	0	6	83.1%	33.8%
Guyana .....	25	49	1	2	83.0%	33.8%
Grenada .....	24	48	2	3	83.2%	33.3%
Jamaica .....	23	47	5	2	83.6%	32.9%
Venezuela .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%
Panama .....	22	46	4	5	83.2%	32.4%
Belize .....	21	44	1	11	82.8%	32.3%
Dominica .....	21	46	1	9	82.6%	31.3%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	21	48	5	3	83.1%	30.4%
Mexico .....	21	49	7	0	83.4%	30.0%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	12	30	3	32	83.5%	28.6%
St. Lucia .....	17	49	8	3	82.4%	25.8%
Suriname .....	16	48	8	5	82.2%	25.0%
Cuba .....	11	51	13	2	81.9%	17.7%
Average .....	22.7	42.8	4.0	7.5	84.0%	34.6%

## Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom .....	50	16	11	0	94.4%	75.8%
France .....	47	17	13	0	94.0%	73.4%
Monaco .....	45	17	13	2	93.7%	72.6%
Germany .....	47	20	10	0	93.2%	70.1%
Netherlands .....	46	20	11	0	93.2%	69.7%
Belgium .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Canada .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Luxembourg .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Norway .....	44	20	13	0	93.1%	68.8%
Denmark .....	46	21	10	0	92.8%	68.7%
Iceland .....	46	21	10	0	92.7%	68.7%
Greece .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Italy .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Portugal .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Spain .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Andorra .....	43	21	13	0	92.6%	67.2%
Finland .....	43	21	13	0	92.8%	67.2%
Australia .....	42	21	14	0	92.7%	66.7%
Liechtenstein .....	43	22	12	0	92.4%	66.2%

**Western European and Others Group (WEOG) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Austria .....	42	22	13	0	92.4%	65.6%
Sweden .....	43	23	11	0	92.1%	65.2%
Ireland .....	41	24	12	0	91.8%	63.1%
New Zealand .....	41	25	11	0	91.4%	62.1%
San Marino .....	40	26	11	0	91.1%	60.6%
Malta .....	42	28	7	0	90.5%	60.0%
Turkey .....	37	29	5	6	89.3%	56.1%
Average .....	43.8	21.5	11.4	0.3	92.6%	67.1%

**Eastern European Group (EE)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	32	10	10	25	95.0%	76.2%
Estonia .....	45	18	14	0	93.7%	71.4%
Hungary .....	47	20	10	0	93.2%	70.1%
Albania .....	33	15	9	20	93.3%	68.8%
Bulgaria .....	44	20	12	1	92.9%	68.8%
Lithuania .....	44	20	13	0	93.1%	68.8%
Georgia .....	35	16	25	1	94.1%	68.6%
Poland .....	45	21	11	0	92.8%	68.2%
Romania .....	45	21	11	0	92.8%	68.2%
Slovak Republic .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Slovenia .....	44	21	12	0	92.7%	67.7%
Latvia .....	39	19	16	3	93.1%	67.2%
Czech Republic .....	43	21	13	0	92.8%	67.2%
Republic of Moldova ..	41	21	14	1	92.6%	66.1%
Croatia .....	34	26	15	2	90.7%	56.7%
TFYR Macedonia .....	34	27	14	2	90.4%	55.7%
Ukraine .....	30	30	17	0	89.4%	50.0%
Armenia .....	23	26	15	13	89.4%	46.9%
Russia .....	29	34	14	0	88.0%	46.0%
Azerbaijan .....	21	30	12	14	87.5%	41.2%
Belarus .....	21	43	12	1	84.9%	32.8%
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average .....	35.1	21.8	12.8	7.3	91.6%	61.7%

## OTHER GROUPINGS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes for UN member states in plenary. It lists countries by other important groupings, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage.

### Arab Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Kuwait .....	25	48	3	1	83.7%	34.2%
United Arab Emirates ..	23	47	3	4	83.5%	32.9%
Qatar .....	22	48	1	6	83.0%	31.4%
Djibouti .....	22	49	4	2	83.1%	31.0%
Tunisia .....	22	49	4	2	83.2%	31.0%
Bahrain .....	21	47	6	3	83.6%	30.9%
Oman .....	21	47	0	9	82.8%	30.9%
Saudi Arabia .....	21	47	3	6	83.1%	30.9%
Morocco .....	20	45	9	3	83.8%	30.8%
Jordan .....	19	45	6	7	83.3%	29.7%
Egypt .....	20	50	7	0	83.1%	28.6%
Algeria .....	19	49	9	0	83.3%	27.9%
Sudan .....	19	52	3	3	81.9%	26.8%
Libya .....	18	51	7	1	82.6%	26.1%
Yemen .....	15	47	4	11	81.6%	24.2%
Lebanon .....	15	49	10	3	82.5%	23.4%
Syria .....	12	47	9	9	81.7%	20.3%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average .....	16.7	40.9	4.4	15.1	82.9%	29.0%

### Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Thailand .....	24	47	6	0	84.2%	33.8%
Malaysia .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%
Philippines .....	23	49	3	2	83.3%	31.9%
Singapore .....	20	43	14	0	85.0%	31.7%
Brunei Darussalam .....	22	49	6	0	83.4%	31.0%
Indonesia .....	21	49	6	1	83.2%	30.0%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	13	49	15	0	82.7%	21.0%
Laos .....	9	47	12	9	81.3%	16.1%
Vietnam .....	9	50	6	12	79.6%	15.3%
Average .....	18.2	47.9	8.1	2.8	83.0%	27.6%

## European Union (EU)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom .....	50	16	11	0	94.4%	75.8%
France .....	47	17	13	0	94.0%	73.4%
Germany .....	47	20	10	0	93.2%	70.1%
Netherlands .....	46	20	11	0	93.2%	69.7%
Belgium .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Luxembourg .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Denmark .....	46	21	10	0	92.8%	68.7%
Greece .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Italy .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Portugal .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Spain .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Finland .....	43	21	13	0	92.8%	67.2%
Austria .....	42	22	13	0	92.4%	65.6%
Sweden .....	43	23	11	0	92.1%	65.2%
Ireland .....	41	24	12	0	91.8%	63.1%
Average .....	44.7	20.5	11.7	0.0	92.9%	68.5%

## Islamic Conference (OIC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Albania .....	33	15	9	20	93.3%	68.8%
Turkey .....	37	29	5	6	89.3%	56.1%
Kazakhstan .....	26	21	17	13	91.2%	55.3%
Turkmenistan .....	13	16	3	45	87.8%	44.8%
Azerbaijan .....	21	30	12	14	87.5%	41.2%
Tajikistan .....	21	34	13	9	86.7%	38.2%
Guinea-Bissau .....	19	34	4	20	84.1%	35.8%
Maldives .....	26	47	1	3	83.8%	35.6%
Senegal .....	26	48	3	0	83.9%	35.1%
Uganda .....	14	26	6	31	85.2%	35.0%
Kuwait .....	25	48	3	1	83.7%	34.2%
Sierra Leone .....	22	44	4	7	83.6%	33.3%
United Arab Emirates .	23	47	3	4	83.5%	32.9%
Malaysia .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%
Bangladesh .....	23	50	3	1	83.1%	31.5%
Qatar .....	22	48	1	6	83.0%	31.4%
Brunei Darussalam .....	22	49	6	0	83.4%	31.0%
Djibouti .....	22	49	4	2	83.1%	31.0%
Tunisia .....	22	49	4	2	83.2%	31.0%
Bahrain .....	21	47	6	3	83.6%	30.9%
Oman .....	21	47	0	9	82.8%	30.9%
Saudi Arabia .....	21	47	3	6	83.1%	30.9%
Morocco .....	20	45	9	3	83.8%	30.8%

### Islamic Conference (OIC) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Mozambique .....	21	48	8	0	83.6%	30.4%
Indonesia .....	21	49	6	1	83.2%	30.0%
Mali .....	20	47	5	5	82.9%	29.9%
Togo .....	20	47	9	1	83.8%	29.9%
Jordan .....	19	45	6	7	83.3%	29.7%
Burkina Faso .....	20	49	6	2	83.0%	29.0%
Benin .....	19	47	9	2	83.6%	28.8%
Egypt .....	20	50	7	0	83.1%	28.6%
Cameroon .....	17	43	11	6	83.9%	28.3%
Algeria .....	19	49	9	0	83.3%	27.9%
Iran .....	19	51	3	4	82.2%	27.1%
Sudan .....	19	52	3	3	81.9%	26.8%
Guinea .....	17	48	6	6	81.9%	26.2%
Libya .....	18	51	7	1	82.6%	26.1%
Afghanistan .....	8	23	4	42	81.1%	25.8%
Chad .....	15	45	6	11	82.1%	25.0%
Pakistan .....	16	48	13	0	83.3%	25.0%
Suriname .....	16	48	8	5	82.2%	25.0%
Yemen .....	15	47	4	11	81.6%	24.2%
Lebanon .....	15	49	10	3	82.5%	23.4%
Syria .....	12	47	9	9	81.7%	20.3%
Gabon .....	7	35	7	28	79.4%	16.7%
Comoros .....	4	21	0	52	76.7%	16.0%
Gambia .....	2	13	0	62	78.9%	13.3%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average .....	17.3	37.9	5.4	16.4	83.7%	31.4%

### Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Uzbekistan .....	21	5	24	27	97.1%	80.8%
Malta .....	42	28	7	0	90.5%	60.0%
Cyprus .....	38	28	11	0	90.4%	57.6%
Malawi .....	13	14	4	46	86.5%	48.1%
Turkmenistan .....	13	16	3	45	87.8%	44.8%
Guatemala .....	27	38	6	6	86.3%	41.5%
Chile .....	27	40	3	7	85.2%	40.3%
South Africa .....	25	38	7	7	86.1%	39.7%
Dominican Republic ...	21	32	1	23	84.9%	39.6%



**Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Nicaragua .....	23	37	5	12	84.8%	38.3%
Equatorial Guinea .....	15	25	1	36	84.9%	37.5%
Barbados .....	25	42	2	8	84.2%	37.3%
Bolivia .....	26	44	2	5	84.3%	37.1%
Guinea-Bissau .....	19	34	4	20	84.1%	35.8%
Peru .....	25	45	7	0	84.7%	35.7%
Maldives .....	26	47	1	3	83.8%	35.6%
Mauritius .....	26	47	4	0	84.3%	35.6%
Ecuador .....	27	49	1	0	83.5%	35.5%
Nigeria .....	25	46	5	1	84.3%	35.2%
Senegal .....	26	48	3	0	83.9%	35.1%
Uganda .....	14	26	6	31	85.2%	35.0%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	25	47	3	2	83.7%	34.7%
Colombia .....	26	49	2	0	83.7%	34.7%
Honduras .....	18	34	0	25	83.3%	34.6%
Bahamas .....	24	46	3	4	83.6%	34.3%
Kuwait .....	25	48	3	1	83.7%	34.2%
Thailand .....	24	47	6	0	84.2%	33.8%
Botswana .....	25	49	2	1	83.4%	33.8%
Guyana .....	25	49	1	2	83.0%	33.8%
Grenada .....	24	48	2	3	83.2%	33.3%
Sierra Leone .....	22	44	4	7	83.6%	33.3%
Jamaica .....	23	47	5	2	83.6%	32.9%
United Arab Emirates .	23	47	3	4	83.5%	32.9%
Zambia .....	23	47	4	3	83.3%	32.9%
Belarus .....	21	43	12	1	84.9%	32.8%
Madagascar .....	16	33	1	27	83.7%	32.7%
Sri Lanka .....	24	50	3	0	83.3%	32.4%
Malaysia .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%
Venezuela .....	23	48	5	1	83.7%	32.4%
Mongolia .....	22	46	3	6	83.2%	32.4%
Panama .....	22	46	4	5	83.2%	32.4%
Belize .....	21	44	1	11	82.8%	32.3%
Philippines .....	23	49	3	2	83.3%	31.9%
Ethiopia .....	22	47	7	1	83.7%	31.9%
Singapore .....	20	43	14	0	85.0%	31.7%
Bangladesh .....	23	50	3	1	83.1%	31.5%
Qatar .....	22	48	1	6	83.0%	31.4%
Brunei Darussalam .....	22	49	6	0	83.4%	31.0%
Djibouti .....	22	49	4	2	83.1%	31.0%
Tunisia .....	22	49	4	2	83.2%	31.0%
Bahrain .....	21	47	6	3	83.6%	30.9%
Oman .....	21	47	0	9	82.8%	30.9%
Saudi Arabia .....	21	47	3	6	83.1%	30.9%
Morocco .....	20	45	9	3	83.8%	30.8%
Swaziland .....	20	45	10	2	84.2%	30.8%
Mozambique .....	21	48	8	0	83.6%	30.4%
Ghana .....	21	49	5	2	82.9%	30.0%

**Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Indonesia .....	21	49	6	1	83.2%	30.0%
Nepal .....	21	49	5	2	83.2%	30.0%
Mali .....	20	47	5	5	82.9%	29.9%
Togo .....	20	47	9	1	83.8%	29.9%
Jordan .....	19	45	6	7	83.3%	29.7%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	20	48	8	1	83.4%	29.4%
Burkina Faso .....	20	49	6	2	83.0%	29.0%
Cape Verde .....	20	49	4	4	82.6%	29.0%
Namibia .....	20	49	8	0	83.3%	29.0%
Benin .....	19	47	9	2	83.6%	28.8%
Angola .....	20	50	5	2	82.6%	28.6%
Egypt .....	20	50	7	0	83.1%	28.6%
Zimbabwe .....	20	50	1	6	81.8%	28.6%
Cameroon .....	17	43	11	6	83.9%	28.3%
Algeria .....	19	49	9	0	83.3%	27.9%
Eritrea .....	18	47	9	3	83.3%	27.7%
Congo .....	17	45	6	9	82.5%	27.4%
Iran .....	19	51	3	4	82.2%	27.1%
Kenya .....	17	46	11	3	83.4%	27.0%
Papua New Guinea .....	18	49	5	5	82.0%	26.9%
Seychelles .....	11	30	0	36	81.0%	26.8%
Sudan .....	19	52	3	3	81.9%	26.8%
Guinea .....	17	48	6	6	81.9%	26.2%
Libya .....	18	51	7	1	82.6%	26.1%
Afghanistan .....	8	23	4	42	81.1%	25.8%
Bhutan .....	17	49	11	0	83.1%	25.8%
St. Lucia .....	17	49	8	3	82.4%	25.8%
Chad .....	15	45	6	11	82.1%	25.0%
Pakistan .....	16	48	13	0	83.3%	25.0%
Suriname .....	16	48	8	5	82.2%	25.0%
Yemen .....	15	47	4	11	81.6%	24.2%
Lebanon .....	15	49	10	3	82.5%	23.4%
UR Tanzania .....	15	50	10	2	82.2%	23.1%
India .....	14	50	12	1	82.3%	21.9%
Cambodia .....	13	49	11	4	82.1%	21.0%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	13	49	15	0	82.7%	21.0%
Syria .....	12	47	9	9	81.7%	20.3%
Lesotho .....	1	4	0	72	76.0%	20.0%
Cuba .....	11	51	13	2	81.9%	17.7%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	3	15	4	55	79.7%	16.7%
Gabon .....	7	35	7	28	79.4%	16.7%
Laos .....	9	47	12	9	81.3%	16.1%
Comoros .....	4	21	0	52	76.7%	16.0%
Vietnam .....	9	50	6	12	79.6%	15.3%
Gambia .....	2	13	0	62	78.9%	13.3%
Rwanda .....	1	9	1	66	74.7%	10.0%
DPR of Korea .....	2	47	12	16	78.1%	4.1%
Burundi .....	0	0	0	77	*	*

### Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	77	*	*
Iraq .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Liberia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	77	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Vanuatu .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average .....	17.4	38.9	5.1	15.5	83.4%	31.0%

### Nordic Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Norway .....	44	20	13	0	93.1%	68.8%
Denmark .....	46	21	10	0	92.8%	68.7%
Iceland .....	46	21	10	0	92.7%	68.7%
Finland .....	43	21	13	0	92.8%	67.2%
Sweden .....	43	23	11	0	92.1%	65.2%
Average .....	44.4	21.2	11.4	0.0	92.7%	67.7%

### North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom .....	50	16	11	0	94.4%	75.8%
France .....	47	17	13	0	94.0%	73.4%
Germany .....	47	20	10	0	93.2%	70.1%
Hungary .....	47	20	10	0	93.2%	70.1%
Netherlands .....	46	20	11	0	93.2%	69.7%
Belgium .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Canada .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Luxembourg .....	45	20	12	0	93.1%	69.2%
Norway .....	44	20	13	0	93.1%	68.8%
Denmark .....	46	21	10	0	92.8%	68.7%
Iceland .....	46	21	10	0	92.7%	68.7%
Poland .....	45	21	11	0	92.8%	68.2%
Greece .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Italy .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Portugal .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Spain .....	44	21	12	0	92.8%	67.7%
Czech Republic .....	43	21	13	0	92.8%	67.2%
Turkey .....	37	29	5	6	89.3%	56.1%
Average .....	44.9	20.6	11.2	0.3	92.9%	68.6%

## HISTORICAL COMPARISON

The following table shows the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States in plenary for each UN member in the 54th UNGA and each of the prior five years.

COUNTRY	54TH 1999	53RD 1998	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994
Afghanistan .....	25.8%	40.9%	30.5%	37.9%	31.7%	33.3%
Albania .....	68.8%	66.7%	69.8%	68.5%	69.5%	77.8%
Algeria .....	27.9%	30.9%	31.1%	35.4%	32.8%	31.3%
Andorra .....	67.2%	65.5%	71.7%	73.3%	75.0%	76.0%
Angola .....	28.6%	32.7%	21.6%	35.5%	36.4%	31.3%
Antigua and Barbuda	30.4%	31.5%	35.5%	42.6%	50.0%	45.5%
Argentina .....	44.4%	50.0%	56.1%	60.7%	68.8%	67.9%
Armenia .....	46.9%	46.7%	60.0%	56.4%	61.7%	56.6%
Australia .....	66.7%	64.8%	67.8%	64.5%	60.0%	66.7%
Austria .....	65.6%	64.3%	69.5%	69.4%	72.7%	71.7%
Azerbaijan .....	41.2%	42.9%	49.0%	50.0%	52.0%	48.0%
Bahamas .....	34.3%	37.5%	41.5%	47.7%	52.3%	47.1%
Bahrain .....	30.9%	35.0%	35.0%	41.8%	37.7%	43.5%
Bangladesh .....	31.5%	35.1%	35.8%	35.4%	39.7%	36.2%
Barbados .....	37.3%	38.6%	37.3%	49.1%	56.3%	44.9%
Belarus .....	32.8%	42.0%	53.8%	58.8%	61.4%	56.9%
Belgium .....	69.2%	67.3%	73.8%	75.4%	76.6%	77.8%
Belize .....	32.3%	32.1%	36.7%	44.4%	50.7%	43.5%
Benin .....	28.8%	33.3%	36.5%	40.3%	38.2%	41.8%
Bhutan .....	25.8%	30.6%	31.0%	36.7%	48.3%	41.2%
Bolivia .....	37.1%	39.0%	44.9%	44.9%	45.6%	43.7%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ..	76.2%	**	**	57.7%	67.3%	58.6%
Botswana .....	33.8%	36.7%	38.2%	41.4%	46.1%	40.3%
Brazil .....	38.9%	41.7%	42.6%	42.4%	41.1%	39.1%
Brunei Darussalam ...	31.0%	34.4%	33.8%	40.3%	40.5%	37.7%
Bulgaria .....	68.8%	67.3%	81.1%	72.7%	73.4%	77.6%
Burkina Faso .....	29.0%	33.3%	32.2%	39.7%	33.3%	34.8%
Burundi .....	**	41.0%	28.6%	34.4%	36.1%	30.4%
Cambodia .....	21.0%	**	**	44.6%	48.3%	49.2%
Cameroon .....	28.3%	36.7%	35.5%	36.7%	38.6%	39.0%
Canada .....	69.2%	67.3%	71.7%	73.0%	73.5%	74.5%
Cape Verde .....	29.0%	35.2%	19.4%	37.5%	34.9%	40.0%
Central African Rep. .	**	33.3%	**	**	**	41.7%
Chad .....	25.0%	32.7%	21.4%	38.3%	38.2%	**
Chile .....	40.3%	40.7%	44.8%	46.6%	45.0%	46.4%
China .....	21.1%	27.3%	27.6%	29.7%	21.5%	22.8%
Colombia .....	34.7%	33.3%	36.4%	39.1%	38.7%	35.3%

**Historical Comparison (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	54TH 1999	53RD 1998	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994
Comoros .....	16.0%	41.0%	15.8%	40.0%	**	45.0%
Congo .....	27.4%	**	39.5%	46.0%	41.5%	34.5%
Costa Rica .....	42.4%	46.8%	48.1%	51.7%	47.5%	50.0%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	29.4%	35.1%	36.5%	40.4%	40.0%	44.8%
Croatia .....	56.7%	64.2%	70.7%	70.7%	75.0%	71.1%
Cuba .....	17.7%	15.9%	13.2%	14.5%	14.5%	15.5%
Cyprus .....	57.6%	51.0%	57.4%	61.0%	46.6%	40.3%
Czech Republic .....	67.2%	67.3%	72.6%	74.2%	77.4%	78.8%
Dem. Rep. of Congo (1) .....	16.7%	37.1%	34.3%	33.3%	45.0%	0.0%
DPR of Korea .....	4.1%	5.0%	4.3%	13.0%	8.7%	9.1%
Denmark .....	68.7%	65.5%	72.1%	74.2%	72.1%	75.0%
Djibouti .....	31.0%	33.9%	36.4%	40.0%	31.8%	42.4%
Dominica .....	31.3%	0.0%	42.2%	48.1%	46.7%	52.9%
Dominican Republic .....	39.6%	51.2%	51.1%	52.2%	**	**
Ecuador .....	35.5%	41.4%	43.1%	43.1%	47.4%	37.8%
Egypt .....	28.6%	31.6%	34.4%	39.4%	33.3%	34.8%
El Salvador .....	38.6%	38.2%	42.4%	46.3%	48.0%	47.5%
Equatorial Guinea .....	37.5%	33.3%	37.0%	61.5%	79.2%	**
Eritrea .....	27.7%	30.8%	36.5%	42.0%	58.9%	70.4%
Estonia .....	71.4%	69.2%	72.4%	75.0%	81.8%	75.0%
Ethiopia .....	31.9%	32.1%	39.0%	43.1%	45.7%	38.7%
Fiji .....	28.1%	39.6%	40.7%	48.1%	50.8%	50.0%
Finland .....	67.2%	66.7%	73.3%	75.0%	79.0%	77.8%
France .....	73.4%	73.6%	78.3%	77.8%	76.9%	75.8%
Gabon .....	16.7%	25.6%	30.2%	40.0%	39.1%	46.2%
Gambia .....	13.3%	38.6%	**	35.1%	33.3%	46.3%
Georgia .....	68.6%	59.0%	70.5%	67.3%	85.7%	81.0%
Germany .....	70.1%	67.3%	73.8%	74.2%	76.9%	77.8%
Ghana .....	30.0%	32.8%	31.7%	33.8%	32.8%	30.9%
Greece .....	67.7%	65.5%	72.1%	57.1%	69.2%	71.4%
Grenada .....	33.3%	33.3%	35.7%	49.2%	60.7%	43.3%
Guatemala .....	41.5%	46.2%	42.9%	48.1%	46.2%	45.1%
Guinea .....	26.2%	32.1%	36.9%	36.5%	40.6%	42.6%
Guinea-Bissau .....	35.8%	32.1%	32.2%	35.7%	36.4%	**
Guyana .....	33.8%	33.3%	39.7%	41.7%	48.6%	41.9%
Haiti .....	33.8%	37.9%	43.1%	44.1%	39.7%	42.6%
Honduras .....	34.6%	55.0%	40.3%	44.3%	45.7%	45.1%
Hungary .....	70.1%	67.9%	72.6%	74.6%	83.1%	79.6%
Iceland .....	68.7%	64.2%	73.8%	73.0%	75.4%	77.4%
India .....	21.9%	19.2%	20.0%	23.1%	17.2%	16.1%
Indonesia .....	30.0%	32.2%	31.8%	31.9%	33.3%	31.5%



**Historical Comparison (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	54TH 1999	53RD 1998	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994
Iran .....	27.1%	28.6%	27.4%	28.1%	27.3%	24.2%
Iraq .....	**	**	**	**	**	23.7%
Ireland .....	63.1%	62.5%	67.8%	67.7%	69.7%	70.6%
Israel .....	90.0%	94.1%	93.3%	95.0%	97.0%	95.2%
Italy .....	67.7%	66.1%	72.6%	73.4%	74.2%	79.2%
Jamaica .....	32.9%	36.8%	40.0%	43.3%	50.0%	42.9%
Japan .....	63.3%	60.4%	67.3%	72.4%	75.4%	78.4%
Jordan .....	29.7%	28.3%	33.3%	40.3%	38.9%	34.8%
Kazakhstan .....	55.3%	51.0%	56.4%	62.1%	60.3%	60.0%
Kenya .....	27.0%	34.5%	36.1%	41.7%	40.0%	39.4%
Kiribati (5) .....	**	*	*	*	*	*
Kuwait .....	34.2%	39.3%	40.9%	45.1%	40.5%	45.7%
Kyrgyzstan .....	**	48.9%	50.0%	59.5%	55.9%	48.9%
Laos .....	16.1%	20.0%	18.4%	25.5%	27.0%	19.6%
Latvia .....	67.2%	67.9%	73.2%	81.1%	87.0%	80.0%
Lebanon .....	23.4%	20.8%	22.4%	26.7%	25.8%	28.8%
Lesotho .....	20.0%	53.5%	41.2%	47.4%	46.4%	39.3%
Liberia .....	**	**	39.0%	46.8%	**	**
Libya .....	26.1%	24.6%	22.2%	29.4%	22.5%	26.4%
Liechtenstein .....	66.2%	63.0%	70.2%	68.9%	72.3%	70.6%
Lithuania .....	68.8%	67.9%	74.1%	79.6%	81.0%	81.0%
Luxembourg .....	69.2%	67.3%	74.2%	75.8%	74.6%	77.8%
Madagascar .....	32.7%	34.7%	41.3%	45.5%	45.1%	42.1%
Malawi .....	48.1%	36.1%	35.0%	40.0%	38.5%	41.7%
Malaysia .....	32.4%	35.0%	35.4%	40.3%	39.4%	37.0%
Maldives .....	35.6%	35.1%	38.8%	44.3%	42.3%	45.8%
Mali .....	29.9%	30.8%	35.5%	43.1%	36.2%	34.8%
Malta .....	60.0%	52.6%	53.2%	50.0%	68.2%	70.2%
Marshall Islands .....	74.5%	81.6%	74.4%	68.5%	65.1%	65.5%
Mauritania .....	**	33.9%	33.9%	30.6%	38.0%	40.0%
Mauritius .....	35.6%	34.0%	37.1%	42.2%	43.0%	43.3%
Mexico .....	30.0%	32.8%	37.5%	38.8%	41.6%	33.3%
Micronesia .....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	64.4%	66.7%	69.2%
Monaco .....	72.6%	73.1%	77.6%	75.4%	75.8%	75.4%
Mongolia .....	32.4%	40.4%	45.3%	46.8%	47.9%	41.8%
Morocco .....	30.8%	34.5%	38.3%	43.5%	40.6%	46.9%
Mozambique .....	30.4%	34.5%	33.9%	45.8%	41.1%	33.3%
Myanmar (Burma) ....	21.0%	27.8%	26.2%	30.8%	25.4%	25.4%
Namibia .....	29.0%	28.8%	32.8%	37.0%	46.7%	36.2%
Nauru (5) .....	**	*	*	*	*	*
Nepal .....	30.0%	32.7%	38.7%	38.5%	46.4%	39.7%

**Historical Comparison (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	54TH 1999	53RD 1998	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994
Netherlands .....	69.7%	67.3%	74.2%	76.3%	80.6%	81.5%
New Zealand .....	62.1%	62.5%	65.6%	61.5%	64.2%	63.0%
Nicaragua .....	38.3%	44.9%	42.4%	45.9%	46.6%	47.8%
Niger .....	**	33.9%	35.7%	39.4%	36.1%	39.7%
Nigeria .....	35.2%	32.8%	30.9%	31.3%	31.4%	37.5%
Norway .....	68.8%	66.7%	76.3%	73.8%	79.7%	74.5%
Oman .....	30.9%	32.8%	35.4%	38.2%	35.2%	38.0%
Pakistan .....	25.0%	25.0%	31.3%	36.2%	28.4%	32.4%
Palau (2) .....	**	**	**	92.3%	66.7%	**
Panama .....	32.4%	38.3%	41.3%	41.8%	47.4%	43.8%
Papua New Guinea ...	26.9%	35.3%	33.9%	34.2%	47.2%	41.4%
Paraguay .....	39.4%	43.1%	43.3%	43.5%	51.6%	45.1%
Peru .....	35.7%	39.7%	40.9%	42.6%	46.6%	45.5%
Philippines .....	31.9%	33.3%	32.8%	39.4%	43.8%	38.8%
Poland .....	68.2%	66.1%	72.1%	72.1%	77.4%	78.4%
Portugal .....	67.7%	65.5%	72.1%	73.8%	71.6%	75.0%
Qatar .....	31.4%	32.2%	35.3%	40.0%	32.9%	38.8%
Republic of Korea ....	61.4%	60.0%	62.5%	60.0%	64.3%	55.9%
Republic of Moldova	66.1%	62.7%	69.8%	71.2%	73.3%	76.6%
Romania .....	68.2%	66.1%	72.9%	74.6%	75.0%	76.5%
Russia .....	46.0%	55.1%	58.6%	59.3%	73.1%	66.7%
Rwanda .....	10.0%	45.5%	50.0%	80.0%	53.2%	60.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis ....	41.7%	35.9%	30.8%	44.6%	83.3%	44.9%
St. Lucia .....	25.8%	30.9%	33.3%	44.3%	52.9%	46.3%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	28.6%	50.0%	48.6%	55.9%	84.6%	49.2%
Samoa .....	40.6%	42.6%	48.4%	50.0%	55.6%	57.1%
San Marino .....	60.6%	58.8%	65.5%	61.5%	65.0%	51.4%
Sao Tome and Principe	**	**	**	**	**	**
Saudi Arabia .....	30.9%	31.0%	31.1%	40.3%	32.9%	41.8%
Senegal .....	35.1%	38.3%	41.3%	41.7%	38.4%	45.8%
Seychelles .....	26.8%	39.3%	**	53.6%	25.0%	35.7%
Sierra Leone .....	33.3%	35.7%	37.5%	40.3%	30.6%	46.0%
Singapore .....	31.7%	37.0%	36.1%	43.3%	43.7%	41.2%
Slovak Republic .....	67.7%	66.1%	71.7%	72.1%	76.2%	79.6%
Slovenia .....	67.7%	65.5%	71.7%	72.1%	78.9%	76.0%
Solomon Islands .....	38.2%	47.8%	48.4%	47.8%	55.6%	56.9%
Somalia .....	**	**	**	**	**	**
South Africa .....	39.7%	39.7%	40.9%	44.3%	47.4%	41.7%
Spain .....	67.7%	65.5%	72.1%	75.4%	70.1%	68.3%
Sri Lanka .....	32.4%	31.6%	33.8%	35.4%	36.2%	30.3%
Sudan .....	26.8%	28.3%	29.0%	33.3%	21.7%	25.9%

## Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	54TH 1999	53RD 1998	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994
Suriname .....	25.0%	36.7%	34.4%	45.6%	50.0%	43.8%
Swaziland .....	30.8%	39.6%	45.0%	45.0%	50.7%	50.0%
Sweden .....	65.2%	63.2%	68.9%	68.3%	71.2%	69.8%
Syria .....	20.3%	17.4%	14.0%	21.7%	20.0%	22.6%
Tajikistan .....	38.2%	54.1%	61.5%	79.3%	91.3%	62.0%
Thailand .....	33.8%	37.3%	36.9%	40.3%	40.0%	37.7%
TFYR Macedonia (3)	55.7%	62.7%	70.7%	71.7%	78.0%	76.6%
Togo .....	29.9%	34.5%	33.3%	40.6%	34.3%	37.7%
Tonga (5) .....	**	*	*	*	*	*
Trinidad and Tobago	34.7%	35.8%	39.1%	41.5%	48.5%	45.7%
Tunisia .....	31.0%	33.9%	35.4%	40.0%	36.1%	38.2%
Turkey .....	56.1%	56.7%	56.7%	61.8%	70.6%	65.0%
Turkmenistan .....	44.8%	68.2%	72.0%	75.0%	76.5%	55.3%
Uganda .....	35.0%	45.2%	29.3%	34.8%	40.0%	34.8%
Ukraine .....	50.0%	53.1%	59.6%	59.0%	59.6%	63.3%
United Arab Emirates	32.9%	32.1%	33.9%	40.6%	37.7%	44.9%
United Kingdom .....	75.8%	74.5%	79.4%	79.1%	85.1%	84.4%
UR Tanzania .....	23.1%	30.2%	30.0%	33.8%	35.7%	29.9%
Uruguay .....	36.4%	39.7%	45.8%	48.5%	46.1%	47.1%
Uzbekistan .....	80.8%	90.9%	74.4%	75.6%	85.7%	53.1%
Vanuatu .....	**	40.4%	41.5%	43.5%	40.4%	48.8%
Venezuela .....	32.4%	36.7%	41.2%	42.0%	42.9%	37.9%
Vietnam .....	15.3%	18.8%	17.0%	26.2%	18.8%	19.7%
Yemen .....	24.2%	30.2%	33.3%	37.5%	33.8%	33.3%
Yugoslavia (S/M) (4)	**	**	**	**	**	**
Zambia .....	32.9%	42.0%	41.5%	42.9%	44.6%	38.6%
Zimbabwe .....	28.6%	31.6%	29.5%	37.1%	36.8%	29.9%
Average .....	41.8%	44.2%	46.7%	49.4%	50.6%	48.6%

\* Not yet a UN member.

\*\* Non-participating UN member.

(1) Formerly Zaire, until 52nd UNGA.

(2) Admitted as a member 12/15/94, but did not vote in 49th UNGA.

(3) Listed alphabetically as "The Former Yugoslav Republic of..."

(4) Not permitted to participate since the 47th UNGA.

(5) Newest UN members, admitted 9/14/99.

**Countries Receiving U.S. Assistance (U.S. Dollars in Thousands)**

COUNTRY	AMOUNT	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
		INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan .....	2,615	81.1%	25.8%
Albania .....	65,950	93.3%	68.8%
Algeria .....	124	83.3%	27.9%
Andorra .....		92.6%	67.2%
Angola .....	11,200	82.6%	28.6%
Antigua and Barbuda .....	109	83.1%	30.4%
Argentina .....	1,613	87.9%	44.4%
Armenia .....	81,442	89.4%	46.9%
Australia .....	290	92.7%	66.7%
Austria .....		92.4%	65.6%
Azerbaijan .....	35,720	87.5%	41.2%
Bahamas .....	1,257	83.6%	34.3%
Bahrain .....	228	83.6%	30.9%
Bangladesh .....	47,488	83.1%	31.5%
Barbados .....	57	84.2%	37.3%
Belarus .....	12,390	84.9%	32.8%
Belgium .....		93.1%	69.2%
Belize .....	1,502	82.8%	32.3%
Benin .....	18,291	83.6%	28.8%
Bhutan .....		83.1%	25.8%
Bolivia .....	90,846	84.3%	37.1%
Bosnia/Herzegovina .....	213,427	95.0%	76.2%
Botswana .....	562	83.4%	33.8%
Brazil .....	14,890	85.2%	38.9%
Brunei Darussalam .....	80	83.4%	31.0%
Bulgaria .....	66,830	92.9%	68.8%
Burkina Faso .....	2,618	83.0%	29.0%
Burundi .....		*	*
Cambodia .....	15,900	82.1%	21.0%
Cameroon .....	3,136	83.9%	28.3%
Canada .....		93.1%	69.2%
Cape Verde .....	1,144	82.6%	29.0%
Central African Rep. ....	101	*	*
Chad .....	819	82.1%	25.0%
Chile .....	478	85.2%	40.3%
China .....	1,028	83.4%	21.1%
Colombia .....	207,317	83.7%	34.7%
Comoros .....	14	76.7%	16.0%
Congo .....		82.5%	27.4%
Costa Rica .....	776	85.9%	42.4%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	4,055	83.4%	29.4%
Croatia .....	18,535	90.7%	56.7%
Cuba .....		81.9%	17.7%
Cyprus .....	15,010	90.4%	57.6%
Czech Republic .....	10,227	92.8%	67.2%
DPR of Korea .....		78.1%	4.1%
Dem. Rep. of Congo .....	7,114	79.7%	16.7%
Denmark .....		92.8%	68.7%
Djibouti .....	123	83.1%	31.0%
Dominica .....	50	82.6%	31.3%

**Countries Receiving U.S. Assistance (U.S. Dollars in Thousands) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	AMOUNT	VOTING INCLUDING CONSENSUS	COINCIDENCE VOTES ONLY
Dominican Republic .....	19,140	84.9%	39.6%
Ecuador .....	18,954	83.5%	35.5%
Egypt .....	2,077,600	83.1%	28.6%
El Salvador .....	33,690	84.1%	38.6%
Equatorial Guinea .....		84.9%	37.5%
Eritrea .....	10,535	83.3%	27.7%
Estonia .....	6,493	93.7%	71.4%
Ethiopia .....	40,965	83.7%	31.9%
Fiji .....	15	83.3%	28.1%
Finland .....		92.8%	67.2%
France .....		94.0%	73.4%
Gabon .....	2,368	79.4%	16.7%
Gambia .....	1,433	78.9%	13.3%
Georgia .....	93,021	94.1%	68.6%
Germany .....		93.2%	70.1%
Ghana .....	43,013	82.9%	30.0%
Greece .....	355	92.8%	67.7%
Grenada .....	59	83.2%	33.3%
Guatemala .....	59,007	86.3%	41.5%
Guinea .....	19,820	81.9%	26.2%
Guinea-Bissau .....	58	84.1%	35.8%
Guyana .....	3,444	83.0%	33.8%
Haiti .....	73,856	83.1%	33.8%
Honduras .....	44,022	83.3%	34.6%
Hungary .....	8,878	93.2%	70.1%
Iceland .....		92.7%	68.7%
India .....	46,366	82.3%	21.9%
Indonesia .....	52,542	83.2%	30.0%
Iran .....		82.2%	27.1%
Iraq .....		*	*
Ireland .....	19,600	91.8%	63.1%
Israel .....	3,011,010	97.8%	90.0%
Italy .....		92.8%	67.7%
Jamaica .....	14,054	83.6%	32.9%
Japan .....		92.3%	63.3%
Jordan .....	301,655	83.3%	29.7%
Kazakhstan .....	55,731	91.2%	55.3%
Kenya .....	64,698	83.4%	27.0%
Kiribati .....	958	*	*
Kuwait .....	1,380	83.7%	34.2%
Kyrgyzstan .....	35,261	*	*
Laos .....	7,800	81.3%	16.1%
Latvia .....	6,412	93.1%	67.2%
Lebanon .....	13,584	82.5%	23.4%
Lesotho .....	1,832	76.0%	20.0%
Liberia .....	7,771	*	*
Libya .....		82.6%	26.1%
Liechtenstein .....		92.4%	66.2%
Lithuania .....	8,725	93.1%	68.8%
Luxembourg .....		93.1%	69.2%



**Countries Receiving U.S. Assistance (U.S. Dollars in Thousands) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	AMOUNT	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Madagascar .....	17,515	83.7%	32.7%
Malawi .....	35,284	86.5%	48.1%
Malaysia .....	1,403	83.7%	32.4%
Maldives .....	94	83.8%	35.6%
Mali .....	38,567	82.9%	29.9%
Malta .....	409	90.5%	60.0%
Marshall Islands .....		94.5%	74.5%
Mauritania .....	1,833	*	*
Mauritius .....	95	84.3%	35.6%
Mexico .....	17,850	83.4%	30.0%
Micronesia .....	871	100.0%	100.0%
Monaco .....		93.7%	72.6%
Mongolia .....	11,910	83.2%	32.4%
Morocco .....	18,400	83.8%	30.8%
Mozambique .....	50,529	83.6%	30.4%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	6,500	82.7%	21.0%
Namibia .....	12,487	83.3%	29.0%
Nauru .....		*	*
Nepal .....	19,125	83.2%	30.0%
Netherlands .....		93.2%	69.7%
New Zealand .....		91.4%	62.1%
Nicaragua .....	30,609	84.8%	38.3%
Niger .....	2,427	*	*
Nigeria .....	17,905	84.3%	35.2%
Norway .....		93.1%	68.8%
Oman .....	663	82.8%	30.9%
Pakistan .....	3,225	83.3%	25.0%
Palau .....	872	*	*
Panama .....	7,047	83.2%	32.4%
Papua New Guinea .....	1,570	82.0%	26.9%
Paraguay .....	8,239	85.5%	39.4%
Peru .....	112,743	84.7%	35.7%
Philippines .....	31,196	83.3%	31.9%
Poland .....	31,002	92.8%	68.2%
Portugal .....	700	92.8%	67.7%
Qatar .....	200	83.0%	31.4%
Republic of Korea .....		92.0%	61.4%
Republic of Moldova .....	49,062	92.6%	66.1%
Romania .....	64,792	92.8%	68.2%
Russia .....	166,140	88.0%	46.0%
Rwanda .....	15,419	74.7%	10.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	63	86.1%	41.7%
St. Lucia .....	57	82.4%	25.8%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	49	83.5%	28.6%
Samoa .....	1,229	86.0%	40.6%
San Marino .....		91.1%	60.6%
Sao Tome and Principe .....	86	*	*
Saudi Arabia .....	410	83.1%	30.9%
Senegal .....	28,139	83.9%	35.1%
Seychelles .....	103	81.0%	26.8%

**Countries Receiving U.S. Assistance (U.S. Dollars in Thousands) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	AMOUNT	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Sierra Leone .....	3,300	83.6%	33.3%
Singapore .....		85.0%	31.7%
Slovak Republic .....	8,398	92.8%	67.7%
Slovenia .....	3,250	92.7%	67.7%
Solomon Islands .....	1,621	85.4%	38.2%
Somalia .....	2,650	*	*
South Africa .....	50,959	86.1%	39.7%
Spain .....		92.8%	67.7%
Sri Lanka .....	4,320	83.3%	32.4%
Sudan .....		81.9%	26.8%
Suriname .....	955	82.2%	25.0%
Swaziland .....	91	84.2%	30.8%
Sweden .....		92.1%	65.2%
Syria .....		81.7%	20.3%
Tajikistan .....	13,050	86.7%	38.2%
Thailand .....	8,275	84.2%	33.8%
TFYR Macedonia .....	61,269	90.4%	55.7%
Togo .....	1,606	83.8%	29.9%
Tonga .....	1,207	*	*
Trinidad and Tobago .....	373	83.7%	34.7%
Tunisia .....	2,937	83.2%	31.0%
Turkey .....	4,014	89.3%	56.1%
Turkmenistan .....	13,500	87.8%	44.8%
Uganda .....	52,649	85.2%	35.0%
Ukraine .....	212,485	89.4%	50.0%
United Arab Emirates .....	1,380	83.5%	32.9%
United Kingdom .....	160	94.4%	75.8%
UR Tanzania .....	35,320	82.2%	23.1%
Uruguay .....	364	85.1%	36.4%
Uzbekistan .....	32,526	97.1%	80.8%
Vanuatu .....	1,452	*	*
Venezuela .....	1,100	83.7%	32.4%
Vietnam .....	4,096	79.6%	15.3%
Yemen .....	1,884	81.6%	24.2%
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	6,455	*	*
Zambia .....	25,277	83.3%	32.9%
Zimbabwe .....	11,468	81.8%	28.6%

Plus Regional Programs:

Africa .....	415,167
East Asia and Pacific .....	160,063
Russia and New Independent States .....	80,480
Europe .....	520,728
Near East .....	86,355
South Asia .....	30,225
Western Hemisphere .....	127,308
Total Regional Allocations .....	10,073,997
<u>Global Programs</u> .....	1,250,702
<u>Other Foreign Operation Accounts</u> .....	4,114,808
Grand Total, FY 1999 Foreign Operations	<u>15,439,507</u>



### III - GENERAL ASSEMBLY—IMPORTANT VOTES AND CONSENSUS ACTIONS

Public Law 101-246 calls for analysis and discussion of “votes on issues which directly affected important United States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively.” For the 54th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 1999, 13 votes meet these criteria.

Section III has five parts: (1) a listing and description of the 13 important votes at the 54th UNGA; (2) a listing and description of the 16 important consensus resolutions adopted at the 54th UNGA; (3) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on these important votes, arranged both alphabetically by country and in rank order of agreed votes; (4) voting coincidence percentages by UN regional groups and other important groups; and (5) a comparison of voting coincidence percentages on important votes with those on overall votes from Section II. An additional column in the tables of important votes (parts 3 and 4 above) presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including the 16 important consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, these coincidence percentages were refined to reflect a country’s rate of participation in all UN voting overall. The participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes cast by a UN member in plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total of plenary votes (97).

#### IMPORTANT VOTES

The following 13 important votes are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. The first paragraph summarizes the subject matter of each vote, and the second provides background and the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in numerical order.

##### 1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba

A/Res/54/21

November 9

155-2(US)-8

Calls on states to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures, such as the “Helms-Burton Act,” the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other states, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, and the freedom of trade and navigation; and urges states that have such laws to repeal them.

The United States once again opposed this ill-advised, Cuba-sponsored resolution, which serves only to distract the attention of the international com-

munity and to encourage the Cuban authorities to persist in their misguided policies. The decision of the United States to maintain a trade embargo against the government of Cuba is a matter of bilateral trade policy, not a matter appropriate for consideration by the UN General Assembly. The contention, implicit in the resolution, that the United States forbids others from trading with Cuba is wrong. Each state itself decides with which states to trade. The United States chooses not to trade with the Cuban government because of the repressive policies and actions of that government. The United States imposed and maintains a bilateral economic trade embargo as one element in a policy of promoting democracy in Cuba. While maintaining the embargo, the United States has moved to dramatically expand people-to-people contacts with the Cuban people, increase remittances, and allow the sale of food and agricultural inputs to private entities. The American people have been extremely generous in providing humanitarian assistance to Cuba. The goal of this policy is to foster a transition to a democratic form of government, protect human rights, permit a civil society to thrive, and provide the economic prosperity the Cuban government's economic policies are denying the Cuban people. It is the U.S. view, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that human rights violations in any state are of concern to the entire international community. The focus of the international community through the United Nations should be on the human rights crisis in Cuba rather than on the bilateral trade aspects of U.S. efforts to facilitate a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba. (Israel also voted against this resolution.)

## 2. IAEA Report

A/Res/54/26

November 15

122(US)-1-6

Affirms confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; commends IAEA's efforts to implement the safeguards agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), expresses concern about the continuing noncompliance of the DPRK with the agreement, and urges the DPRK to cooperate fully with the IAEA in implementation of the agreement; calls on Iraq to cooperate fully with the IAEA in accordance with its obligations under Security Council resolutions and the memorandum of understanding signed by Iraq and the Secretary General in February 1998; and welcomes the IAEA's measures to prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear materials.

The United States again supported this resolution endorsing the IAEA's efforts to promote peaceful use of atomic energy and guard against its use for military purposes. The United States also strongly supported inclusion of paragraphs calling on North Korea and Iraq to comply with their obligations regarding peaceful use of nuclear energy.



### 3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty

A/Res/54/54A

December 1

80-4(US)-68

Recognizes the historical role of the treaty between the United States and Russia on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Systems of May 26, 1972, as a cornerstone for maintaining global peace and security; calls for continued efforts to strengthen the ABM treaty; calls on the parties to comply fully, to limit the deployment of ABM systems, and to refrain from deployment of ABM systems for defense of their countries; and urges all UN member states to support efforts aimed at stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

The United States lobbied heavily against this resolution, introduced by Russia, because it sought to engage international opinion in resisting any change to the ABM treaty. The resolution was fundamentally unacceptable because it sought to have the international community influence, in Russia's favor, a bilateral discussion between the United States and the Russian Federation. It could thereby make U.S.-Russian agreement on the substance less likely, not more. The intercept flight test conducted by the United States in October—permissible under, and in compliance with, the treaty—heightened the profile of this issue at the UNGA. While the resolution was adopted, its impact was significantly undercut by the large number of abstentions, which almost equaled the number of supporting votes. The United States has reaffirmed its commitment to the ABM treaty, but stressed that it may need to be amended through negotiations between the parties most directly concerned as technologies and threats change, requiring the United States and others to adapt their defenses. This 30-year-old treaty can be updated accordingly without undermining it.

### 4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

A/Res/54/54D

December 1

153(US)-0-12

Reaffirms the importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), calls on states not parties to the NPT to accede to it, and urges NPT parties to fulfill their obligations; calls for the determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon states of systematic efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons, and by all states of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control; stresses that, in order to advance toward the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons, it is necessary to pursue: (a) early signature and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and cessation of nuclear tests pending its entry into force, (b) intensive negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on early conclusion of a

treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, (c) multi-lateral discussions on future steps on nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, (d) early entry into force of the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) and early commencement of negotiations for START III by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and (e) further efforts by the five nuclear-weapon states to reduce their nuclear arsenals; welcomes the efforts in dismantlement of nuclear weapons; calls on all states to redouble their efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; urges all states that have not done so to conclude an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency for ensuring nuclear non-proliferation; and underlines the vital importance of the 2000 Review Conference of parties to the NPT.

The United States supported this resolution because it offered a more realistic vision of nuclear disarmament than other resolutions introduced in the General Assembly, both in terms of what had been accomplished to date, and in terms of the difficult tasks that lay ahead. The United States is firmly committed to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, but remains convinced that this can be accomplished only through an orderly process. The next agreed step was a cut-off in the production of fissionable material; in the U.S. view, no further delays in getting this negotiation under way should be tolerated. Regarding bilateral steps, the United States is focused on getting the START III talks under way and headed in the right direction. Nevertheless, the United States has reservations about provisions in the resolution regarding the NPT. While in full agreement that the NPT is of vital importance, and while working for a successful review conference, the United States believed it inappropriate for the General Assembly to detail actions the review conference should take or to specify results of the review because this prejudices what the conference would do.

#### 5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World

A/Res/54/54G

December 1

111-13(US)-39

Calls on nuclear-weapon states (NWS) to demonstrate a commitment to total elimination of their nuclear weapons in fulfillment of their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; calls on NWS to integrate all five nuclear-weapon states seamlessly into the process, and to reduce nuclear weapons, to de-alert their nuclear weapons, and to remove nuclear warheads from delivery vehicles; calls on the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate a treaty banning production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and pending entry of a treaty into force, urges states to observe a moratorium on such production; and considers that an international conference on nuclear disarmament could consolidate a new agenda for a nuclear-weapon-free world.

The U.S. Government opposed this resolution because of the false premise that a new agenda for nuclear disarmament is needed. A broad multilateral arms control agenda already exists. While the pace of progress toward nuclear disarmament has been frustrating, dramatic progress in nuclear arms reductions has been made. Disarmament is best achieved through practical, incremental steps, each building on its predecessors, and each taking into account the realities of the international security environment. While this is painstaking, difficult work, it produces results. The United States did not believe that the international conference called for in the resolution would be useful. Enough forums already exist, and adding another layer of international discussion would not speed progress toward nuclear disarmament. Rather than a new agenda, the international community should take concrete, practical steps such as negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a cut-off of production of fissile material.

## 6. Small Arms

A/Res/54/54V

December 15

119(US)-0-2

Decides to convene an international conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in June-July 2001; decides to establish a preparatory committee, open to participation by all states, that will meet in the first of three sessions in February 2000 and will decide on the date and venue of the conference; invites member states to communicate views on the agenda to the Secretary General, and calls on them to implement the recommendations in the Secretary General's report to the General Assembly on small arms; and asks the Secretary General to carry out a study relating to small arms as a background document for the conference.

The United States strongly supports efforts to address the problems posed for international peace and security by the uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons, and supported this resolution introduced by Japan. While always wary of international conferences because of the costs involved, the United States was able to support this conference because sufficient funding was already programmed in the UN budget.

## 7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/54/57

December 1

149-3(US)-9

Calls on Israel, which remains the only state in the Middle East that has not yet become a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), to accede to that treaty, not to develop or acquire nuclear weapons, and to place all unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards as a confidence-building measure.

The United States has routinely voted against resolutions on this subject because they have been unbalanced and excessively discriminatory. They ignore other proliferation threats in the region, and they cannot help the peace process. In 1999, the United States was also deeply concerned about the impact this divisive resolution could have on the upcoming NPT review conference. The United States worked to reduce support for this resolution out of a desire to encourage greater moderation on this issue. (Israel and Micronesia also voted against this resolution.)

## 8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

A/Res/54/110

December 9

149(US)-0-2

Strongly condemns all acts of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever committed; reiterates that such acts are unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other nature that may be invoked to justify them; urges all states to become parties to relevant conventions and protocols, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; takes note of the establishment of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Center for International Crime Prevention in Vienna, Austria; and decides that the ad hoc committee established by General Assembly Resolution 51/210 shall continue to elaborate a draft international convention for the suppression of nuclear terrorism, consider the elaboration of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and address the question of convening a high-level UN conference to formulate a joint international response to terrorism.

The United States strongly supported this resolution. Its overwhelming adoption was a ringing reaffirmation of the view that no cause could justify acts of terrorism.

## 9. Human Rights in Iran

A/Res/54/177

December 17

61(US)-47-51

Expresses concern about continuing violations of human rights in Iran, especially the increasing number of executions and torture, discrimination against members of religious minorities, particularly the Baha'is, and lack of human rights for women; calls on Iran to abide by human rights instruments and ensure that capital punishment will be imposed only for the most serious crimes; and calls on Iran to cooperate with the Special Representative of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, introduced by the European Union, to highlight once again the violations of human rights in Iran. Although there had been some positive developments in Iran, the situation of human rights remained extremely fragile. Systematic abuses included extrajudicial



killings and summary executions, disappearances, widespread use of torture and other degrading treatment, harsh prison conditions, arbitrary arrest and detention, lack of due process, and restrictions on freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, religion, and movement. Elements of the government had used violent tactics to oppose widespread public interest in promoting greater attention to the rule of law and the development of civil society. The trend toward greater freedom of expression was under attack through arbitrary arrests, the closure of reform-oriented publications, and the murders of several dissident writers. The government continued to discriminate against ethnic and religious minorities, particularly the Baha'is, who came under increasing repression by conservative elements in the judiciary and security establishment. A number of Iranian Jews remained in detention on charges of espionage for Israel and the United States, and were not given access to defense counsel. While women were able to participate actively in the society, they were being denied basic rights and equality under the law. They faced legal and social discrimination. Vigilante groups enforced their interpretation of appropriate social behavior through intimidation and violence. Iran had not acted in good faith in its relationship with the United Nations. It continued to deny entry to the UN special representative.

#### 10. Human Rights in Iraq

A/Res/54/178

December 17

100(US)-3-53

Strongly condemns the systematic and extremely grave violations of human rights in Iraq, including suppression of freedoms, summary and arbitrary executions, systematic torture, and mutilation as a penalty for certain offenses; and calls on Iraq to abide by international human rights treaties, to bring the actions of its military into conformity with international law, to cooperate with UN human rights mechanisms, to restore the independence of the judiciary, to cease repressive practices aimed at Iraqi Kurds in the north, to cooperate with international aid agencies to provide humanitarian assistance, and to ensure equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies purchased with the proceeds of oil sales in implementation of Security Council resolutions.

The United States supported this resolution, introduced by the European Union, to highlight and condemn the alarming human rights situation in Iraq. Citizens were denied freedom of speech, assembly, and religion. They had no right to change their government. Relatives and close friends from Saddam Hussein's hometown held most key positions. A 1991 law outlawed opposition parties, and the national assembly had no power. The rule of law was nonexistent. State control was maintained by the extensive use of intimidation through arrest, torture, and summary execution. People had been executed merely because of their association with an opposition group or as part of an effort to reduce prison populations. The Shi'ite Muslim majority faced severe persecution. Human rights monitors and others were restricted from investigating



abuses. The special rapporteur for human rights had been denied entry into Iraq for seven years. And the government and security forces had harassed and intimidated international relief personnel.

#### 11. Human Rights in Kosovo

A/Res/54/183

December 17

108(US)-4-45

Reaffirms that the human rights and humanitarian crisis in Kosovo shall be addressed in the framework of a political solution based on the principles set out in Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) and welcomes establishment of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK); calls on all parties to cooperate with UNMIK in ensuring full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to facilitate the return of internally displaced persons to their homes; expresses concern about the forced division of any part of Kosovo into ethnic cantons; demands that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (FRY) provide an updated list of all persons detained or transferred from Kosovo and calls on them to provide information on the high number of missing persons from Kosovo; condemns any effort to create parallel institutions for Kosovar Serbs and Albanians; and asks the Human Rights Commission Special Rapporteur to continue to monitor closely the human rights situation in Kosovo.

The United States drafted and introduced this resolution. It includes areas of particular U.S. concern, including education, adequate winter accommodations for refugees, condemning parallel institutions (de facto splitting up of Kosovo), and trafficking in women and children. It condemns acts of terrorism, kidnappings, and evictions of any resident of Kosovo, whatever the victim's ethnic background, i.e., retaliation against the Serb residents of Kosovo.

#### 12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)

A/Res/54/184

December 17

123(US)-2-34

Calls for the full implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace; stresses the crucial role of human rights in the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement; calls on all parties to ensure that protection of human rights will be central elements in the new civilian structures; calls on all states to cooperate with the International Tribunal; and notes the varying degrees of progress that have been made in Bosnia, Croatia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (FRY).

The United States again in 1999 introduced this resolution on human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and the FRY. This resolution is one aspect of the continuing, long-term effort to help these countries emerge from their violent past and develop democratic and tolerant civil societies with full respect for international standards of human rights. Progress had been made in

Bosnia and Herzegovina, but much remained to be done. Freedoms of speech and the press were limited by political influence. Political parties often dominated the press, and the government applied slander laws selectively. Religious discrimination and violence also persisted. While violence against returning refugees had decreased, harassment continued. Police protection had improved, but concerns remained about professionalism, political influence, and excessive force. Judicial reform had made advances, but the rights of the accused were still not sufficiently protected. In Croatia, respect for due process, rule of law, treatment of ethnic minorities, and press freedoms still fell short of standards. The judicial process suffered from delays and manipulation. Progress had not been made on election and media laws. The government continued to maintain tight control over access to broadcast media, and little progress had been made in media reform. Courts and administrative bodies had been used to obstruct media critical of the government. Croatia had not cooperated fully with the War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague. Harassment and physical attacks against ethnic Serbs increased during the year. In the FRY, the human rights situation was dominated by the horrific violence in Kosovo during the first part of 1999. The regime used brutal police force and armed forces against the civilian population of Kosovo, along with a systematic effort to ethnically cleanse the province of its entire Albanian community, thereby creating nearly one million refugees. The FRY was still holding thousands of detainees removed to Serbia from Kosovo. Indictees had not been surrendered to the War Crimes Tribunal for Yugoslavia. Within the FRY, the government had not permitted freedom of assembly, media, thought, and expression. Independent media were stifled. Intensifying state control of university faculties continued to stifle academic freedom.

### 13. Toward a Stable International Financial System

A/Res/54/197

December 22

155-1(US)-0

Emphasizes the need for improved capabilities to deal with the spread of financial crises while protecting the most vulnerable countries; stresses the importance of coordinated policies for world economic growth and international financial stability, particularly by the major industrialized countries; calls on development partners to increase official development assistance, strengthen debt relief, and improve market access of the least developed countries; stresses the need for continued dialogue among developed and developing countries, and between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions; emphasizes roles for international, regional, and subregional financial institutions; calls for greater private sector involvement in prevention of financial crisis; and asks the Secretary General to identify measures toward a more stable international financial system responsive to development challenges, in particular of developing countries.

The United States voted against this resolution because it embodied discussions and recommendations that surpassed the mandate of the General Assembly and interfered in the normal course of business of the international financial institutions. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Financial Stability Forum are the competent forums for discussions of continuing reforms in the international financial system. All countries should support the work of these institutions, where a global consensus on strengthening the international financial system is emerging and is being implemented at a rapid pace. The resolution also underplayed the extent to which individual nations' actions determine their future, placing an undue burden on the role of the international community.

## IMPORTANT CONSENSUS RESOLUTIONS

The 16 important resolutions listed and discussed below were adopted by consensus at the 54th UNGA. All were selected on the same basis used in determining important votes discussed above, i.e., they were "issues which directly affected United States interests and on which the United States lobbied intensively." For each resolution, the listing provides a short title, the resolution number, date of adoption, a summary description, and an explanation of the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in numerical order.

### 1. Implementing Outcome of World Summit for Social Development

A/Res/54/23

November 11

Reaffirms the commitments adopted by heads of state and government at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, and their pledge to give the highest priority to national, regional, and international policies and actions for the promotion of social progress, social justice, betterment of the human condition, and social integration, based on full participation by all; emphasizes the urgency of placing the goals of social development, as contained in the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action, at the center of economic policy-making, including policies influencing domestic and global market forces and the global economy; also emphasizes the need for revitalized economic and social development everywhere within a framework that places people at the center of development and aims to meet human needs rapidly and more effectively by enhancing positive interaction between economic and social policies and stresses the need to invest in people and their well-being; reiterates its invitation to member states to participate in a special session of the General Assembly in 2000 to review implementation of the outcome of the summit and to consider further actions; and reaffirms the need for effective cooperation between governments, international organizations, relevant actors of civil society, including the private sector, social partners, and

nongovernmental organizations in implementing the Declaration and Program of Action and in the preparatory process of the special session.

The United States, which was one of the principal supporters of the social summit in Copenhagen, cosponsored this resolution. The United States especially supported the emphasis on investment in people, placing people at the center of development, and inclusion of relevant actors of civil society in the process of development.

## 2. Review of Cooperation on Oceans and Seas

A/Res/54/33

November 24

Decides to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the General Assembly of developments in ocean affairs, with an emphasis on identifying areas where coordination and cooperation should be enhanced; decides that the meetings within the framework of the consultative process shall be open to all UN members, all parties to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and intergovernmental organizations with competence in ocean affairs; decides that the meeting will take place for one week each year, starting May 30-June 3, 2000; decides to review the effectiveness and utility of this consultative process at the 57th session (2002) of the General Assembly; and asks the Secretary General to ensure more effective collaboration and coordination between parts of the UN Secretariat and the UN system as a whole on ocean affairs and the law of the sea.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, and it welcomed the call for an improvement in coordination and cooperation on matters relating to oceans and seas. The United States urged the involvement of the appropriate intergovernmental organizations, viewing their participation as necessary to identify how improvements can be made.

## 3. Convention on Suppressing Financing of Terrorism

A/Res/54/109

December 9

Adopts the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism annexed to this resolution, and asks the Secretary General to open it for signature at UN headquarters in New York from January 10, 2000, to December 31, 2001; and urges all states to sign and ratify the Convention.

The United States was an active participant in and strong supporter of the elaboration of this convention, which was initiated by France, and signed the convention on January 10, the opening day. This convention fills an important gap in international law by expanding the legal framework for international cooperation in the investigation, prosecution, and extradition of persons who engage in terrorist financing. It serves to combat terrorism at one of its most critical points—raising and spending the money needed to finance terrorist



activities. The United States strongly supported this and all 11 preceding counter-terrorism conventions, including the U.S.-initiated convention on the suppression of terrorist bombings.

#### 4. Global Implications of the Year 2000 (Y2K) Problem of Computers

A/Res/54/114

December 15

Asks member states to continue their efforts to solve the year 2000 problem before the roll-over date of December 31, 1999; urges member states to take measures such as virus scanning against the additional potential risk of malicious software; urges all states to emphasize the importance of contingency planning to address the potential for possible large-scale failures in the public and private sectors; appeals to states to forge global cooperation to ensure a timely and effective response to the year 2000 challenge; calls on governments, public and private sector organizations, and civil society generally to share information about their experiences in addressing the year 2000 problem; asks the Secretary General to ensure that the UN system closely monitors sources of funding to support the efforts of developing countries to address the year 2000 problem; and urges the Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs to be ready to respond to any humanitarian emergencies that could be caused by serious year 2000 failures.

The United States, which was a prime mover in efforts to solve the year 2000 problem of computers through effective remediation efforts, contingency planning, and cooperation among all who could be affected, strongly supported this resolution.

#### 5. UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

A/Res/54/126

December 17

Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Elaboration of a Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and expresses appreciation of the results achieved in development of a convention and protocols thereto, which address trafficking in women and children, combating illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants; asks the Ad Hoc Committee to complete its work in 2000; decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall submit the final text of the Convention and protocols to the General Assembly for adoption prior to a high-level signing conference; and notes with appreciation the offer by the Government of Italy to host a high-level signing conference in Palermo.

The U.S. Government has supported UN efforts in crime prevention. This resolution, and the convention to which it refers, constitute further steps in a U.S. initiative, personally put forward by President Clinton at the UN General



Assembly in 1995, to address the problem of transnational organized crime in its myriad aspects.

## 6. Human Rights in Myanmar (Burma)

A/Res/54/186

December 17

Deplores the continuing violations of human rights in Myanmar, including extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, enforced disappearances, rape, torture, inhuman treatment, mass arrests, forced labor, including the use of children, forced relocation, and denial of freedom of assembly, association, expression, and movement; expresses grave concern about the increased repression of any form of public political activity, the arbitrary detention and arrest of those exercising their rights to freedom of thought, expression, assembly, and association, as well as the harassment of their families; urges the Government of Myanmar to release detained political leaders and all political prisoners; expresses grave concern about the escalation in the persecution of the democratic opposition, in particular members and supporters of the National League for Democracy; expresses concern that the composition and working procedures of the National Convention do not permit either members of Parliament-elect or representatives of the ethnic minorities to express their views freely; urges the Government of Myanmar to take all necessary steps toward restoration of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990 and, to this end, to engage in a substantive dialogue with political leaders, including Aung San Suu Kyi; deplores the continued violations of human rights of women and of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities; and urges the Government of Myanmar to end the enforced displacement of persons and other causes of refugee flows to neighboring countries and to create conditions conducive to their voluntary return and full reintegration.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, introduced by Sweden on behalf of about 30 cosponsors. The United States urged others to cosponsor and support this resolution, which is one of the primary vehicles by which the international community is able to voice its disapproval of the dismal human rights situation in Burma and the refusal of the Burmese regime to enter into a dialogue with the democratically elected opposition.

## 7. Establishment of MICAH in Haiti

A/Res/54/193

December 17

Decides, at the request of the President of Haiti, to establish the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH) to consolidate the results achieved by the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) and previous UN missions; decides that the initial mandate of MICAH will begin at the closing of the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) and continue

until February 6, 2001, and that the mandate of MICIVIH will continue until commencement of MICAH; also decides that the personnel and goods of MICIVIH and MIPONUH will be transferred to MICAH; decides that MICAH shall: (a) assist with development of democratic institutions, (b) assist in reform and strengthening of the system of justice, including penal institutions, and promote the office of the ombudsman, (c) support efforts to professionalize the police force, (d) support observance of human rights, and (e) provide technical assistance for the organization of democratic elections; and decides that the Representative of the Secretary General and Head of MICAH will have overall authority over all UN activities in Haiti.

The United States strongly supported the resolution to create MICAH, believing that the successful work of UN missions in Haiti is key to the future success of democracy, strong institutions, and prosperity in that country. The U.S. Government supported UN funding at the same level as for previous missions in Haiti, and announced sizable U.S. voluntary contributions.

#### 8. Financing for Development

A/Res/54/196

December 22

Decides to convene in 2001 a high-level intergovernmental event of political decision makers, at least at the ministerial level, on financing for development; decides that the event in 2001 will address national, international, and systemic issues relating to financing for development in a holistic manner in the context of globalization and interdependence, and, in this context, will address the mobilization of financial resources; decides to establish an intergovernmental Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) for the event; decides that the PrepCom should consider innovative ways to facilitate the involvement of all stakeholders in the preparatory process and the event; decides that the first organizational session of the PrepCom shall be held no later than the end of January 2000 and meet in resumed session by March 2000; decides that the resumed organizational session will consider (a) the form of the event, (b) its venue, (c) its timing and format, (d) its agenda, (e) modalities for participation of stakeholders, notably the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, and the UN Conference on Trade and Development, (f) modalities for participation of other stakeholders, notably nongovernmental organizations and the private sector, and (g) the program of work of the PrepCom; and decides that the first substantive session of the PrepCom should be held in May 2000.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which helps to carry the dialogue on this subject further. It was noteworthy that member states recognized in the resolution that the IMF and World Bank are key stakeholders in development finance issues. The United States remained concerned about the form and agenda of the final event, and emphasized that developing countries would be best served if the outcome is not a political document, but,

rather, practical guidelines on the effective mobilization, prioritization, and utilization of resources in support of national efforts to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. The United States was also concerned that the final event not soak up funds that could be put to more directly beneficial uses. The U.S. delegation will raise these concerns again at the PrepCom sessions, and will stress also that the agenda should focus on ways in which the United Nations can encourage member states' own development efforts.

## 9. International Trade and Development

A/Res/54/198

December 22

Recognizes the importance of expansion of international trade as an engine of growth and development and, in this context, the need for integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system, in full cognizance of the opportunities and challenges of globalization and liberalization; renews the commitment to uphold and strengthen an open, rule-based, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, transparent, and predictable multilateral trade system, which contributes to the economic and social advancement of all countries by promoting the liberalization and expansion of trade, employment, and stability, and by providing a framework for the conduct of international trade relations; recognizes that improvement of market access for exports from developing countries, through reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers, should be a high priority for trade negotiations; deplores attempts to bypass agreed procedures on the conduct of international trade; reiterates the importance of continued trade liberalization; reiterates the need to arrest and reverse the marginalization of the least developed countries; stresses the need to facilitate the integration of the countries of Africa into the world economy; stresses the need to meet the special development needs and problems of small-island developing states and of landlocked developing countries; stresses the need for improved measures to address the volatility of short-term capital flows as well as the effects of financial crisis on the international trading system and the development prospects of developing countries, emphasizing that keeping all markets open is a key element in overcoming such a crisis, and rejects the use of protectionist measures; and recognizes the importance of regional economic integration and affirms that regional trade agreements should be outward-oriented and supportive of the multilateral trading system.

In line with U.S. views, this resolution emphasizes the importance of trade as an engine of development, the need for trade liberalization, and each country's responsibility for its own economic policies for sustainable development.

## 10. External Debt Crisis of Developing Countries

A/Res/54/202

December 22

Recognizes that effective, equitable, development-oriented, and durable solutions to external debt and debt-service burdens of developing countries can contribute substantially to the strengthening of the global economy and to the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustainable development; stresses the urgency of providing additional resources for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative; welcomes the decision of those countries that have cancelled bilateral official debt and urges creditor countries that have not done so to consider full cancellation of bilateral official debts of HIPC countries; notes that multilateral debt-relief funds can assist governments in increasing expenditures on priority social sectors; stresses the principle that funding of any debt relief should not compromise the financing made available through concessional windows; expresses appreciation that certain developed countries have reached or even gone beyond the agreed target of official development assistance of 0.7 percent of their gross national product, while calling on other countries to fulfill this target as soon as possible; encourages the international creditor community to consider measures for countries with a very high level of debt overhang; calls for concerted national and international action to address debt problems of highly indebted middle-income developing countries; encourages private creditors and, in particular, commercial banks to continue to address the commercial debt problems of middle-income developing countries, in particular those affected by the financial crisis; stresses that debt relief should contribute to development objectives, including poverty reduction, and urges countries to direct resources freed through debt relief toward these objectives; notes the adverse impact of the volatility of short-term capital flows on exchange and interest rates and the debt situation of developing countries, and stresses the need for liberalization of capital accounts in an orderly, gradual, and well-sequenced manner to keep pace with the ability of countries to mitigate the adverse impact of such volatility; emphasizes the need for an enabling environment as well as for an efficient, transparent, and accountable public service and administration; stresses the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries in debt management, and calls on the international community to support efforts toward this end; stresses the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries from all sources, in addition to debt-relief measures; stresses the importance of trade to development, and emphasizes that multilateral trade negotiations should deliver early and substantial benefits to developing countries as well as improve market access and further reduce barriers to trade; stresses the importance for developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favorable environment for attracting foreign investment; and stresses the need for the international community to promote a conducive external environment through improved market access, stabilization of



exchange rates, effective stewardship of international interest rates, increased resource flows, access to international financial markets, and improved access to technology for developing countries.

The U.S. Government was able again in 1999 to join consensus on the resolution on this subject because it was balanced. It acknowledged the concerns of heavily indebted countries and noted their responsibilities, and it respected the rights of donors and the prerogatives of lending institutions. Over the years, the United States has voiced its opposition to the target of 0.7 percent of gross national product for official development assistance (ODA) in numerous forums. While not reserving on the ODA passages, U.S. delegations have made interpretive statements. Because unsustainable debt can halt progress, drag down growth, and drain resources needed to meet basic human conditions, the United States, along with its Group of 7 partners, endorsed further debt relief via improvements in the HIPC initiative. It is the U.S. view that the purpose of debt relief is to free up resources for development. The United States announced plans to write off up to 100 percent of the debt owed by HIPC countries, and urged middle-income countries experiencing difficulties with their external debt load to maintain good working relationships with all creditors to ensure continued access to international capital markets. Rescheduling of debt should take place in the context of an economic reform program. Economic reforms must continue so that more countries will not become enmeshed in the cycle of debt that is so destructive of development. The resolution noted that sound economic policies, a favorable investment climate, and accessible markets are necessary for sustainable development.

## 11. Business and Development

A/Res/54/204

December 22

Recognizes that business and industry, including corporations engaged in international business, can contribute substantially to a country's economic development; encourages governments to create an environment that enables businesses to conduct their activities in a humane, stable, and socially responsible way; urges all governments to create an enabling environment for business and investment, including through sound macroeconomic, fiscal, and development policies, the rule of law, anti-corruption and anti-bribery efforts, and transparent business practices that promote efficiency, fairness, and competitiveness in international commerce; urges the private sector to conduct orderly and fair business practices, while adhering to the principles of honesty, transparency, and accountability; emphasizes the importance of a supportive international economic environment for promotion of entrepreneurship and privatization; stresses the need for adequate resources and transfer of technology on concessional and preferential terms to developing countries to develop appropriate infrastructure and services to promote entrepreneurship; values the promotion of entrepreneurship through micro-enterprises and small and



medium-sized enterprises and industries by various actors throughout civil society, and of privatization, demonopolization, and simplification of administrative procedures; stresses the importance of encouraging investment in human resource programs devoted to health, education, and job training; and calls on UN organs, funds, and programs to support promotion of entrepreneurship.

The United States, which has urged movement toward private sector activity and entrepreneurship in General Assembly resolutions since 1988, introduced this resolution. It seeks to focus the attention of the Secretary General and the international community on the link between business development and prosperity, economic growth, and, ultimately, development. The seven cosponsors of the resolution represented a mix of developed and developing countries with good geographic distribution, a marked improvement from two years previously when the United States had last introduced a resolution on this subject. The U.S. delegation urged developing countries to promote business as the primary engine of development by strengthening the rule of law, implementing strict anti-corruption measures, and enacting strong labor standards. It worked to ensure that this resolution made clear that individual countries and governments, not international financial institutions, are responsible for creating an enabling domestic environment supportive of entrepreneurship and facilitative of privatization.

## 12. Renewal of Dialogue on Cooperation for Development

A/Res/54/213

December 22

Reaffirms the importance of continued constructive dialogue and genuine partnership to further promote international economic cooperation for development; decides that the theme of the second high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership will be “Responding to Globalization: Facilitating the Integration of Developing Countries into the World Economy”; asks the President of the General Assembly to begin consultations with member states so as to arrive at an early decision on the date, modalities, nature of the outcome, and focus of the discussions of the second high-level dialogue; and asks the Secretary General to make initial preparations for the dialogue.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which affirms the need to cooperate in development on the basis of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility, and partnership, while avoiding the North-South polemics of earlier discussions. The resolution also moves forward the concrete discussions necessary for effective promotion of development.

### 13. Development of Small-Island Developing States

A/Res/54/224

December 22

Reiterates the significance of implementation of the Declaration and review document adopted at the 22nd special session of the General Assembly on the special challenges and vulnerabilities of small-island developing states (SIDS), both of an environmental and economic nature; urges the various organs of the UN system and the regional commissions to take the necessary actions for further implementation and follow-up; calls on governments and intergovernmental organizations to support the efforts of SIDS; calls on stakeholders, in particular local communities, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector, to take necessary actions for implementation and follow-up of the program of action for SIDS; and urges relevant organizations to develop a vulnerability index to assist in defining the vulnerability of the SIDS.

The United States was an active participant in the meeting in Barbados five years ago that established a program of action for SIDS, and supported this resolution. The United States urged the SIDS to work to gain benefits from globalization—through good governance and adequate levels of investment and savings. The United States has also worked to achieve sustainable marine fisheries, on which the SIDS are dependent, and has been active in the task of protecting coral reefs, on which many SIDS depend for tourism, fisheries, and protection against coastal erosion and flooding.

### 14. Globalization and Interdependence

A/Res/54/231

December 22

Reaffirms that the United Nations has a central role to play in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting greater policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence; stresses that the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions, and the World Trade Organization should intensify their collaboration in promoting coordination at the global level to optimize the benefits and minimize the negative consequences of globalization, trade liberalization, and interdependence; calls for cooperation to address the challenges of globalization through the enhanced participation of developing countries in the international economic policy decision-making process and continuation of reforms of the international financial system; stresses the importance, at the national level, of maintaining sound macroeconomic policies and developing effective institutional and regulatory frameworks; urges the international community to promote equity in finance, trade, and transfer of technology and address the problems of developing countries in the areas of external debt and transfer of resources, financial vulnerability, declining terms of trade, and market access; underlines the importance of an enabling environment for investment, in par-

ticular foreign direct investment, and of market access, governance responsive to the needs of the people with efficient, participatory, transparent, and accountable public service, policy-making processes and administration, and an increase in the volume and effectiveness of official development assistance; emphasizes the technology-led dimension of globalization and the importance of facilitating access to and transfer of information and communication technology to developing countries on favorable terms, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, to enable developing countries to benefit from globalization through integration into the emerging global information network; emphasizes the need for UN programs to assist developing countries in the area of information and communication technology; and asks the Secretary General to convene a panel of experts to make recommendations on the UN role in enhancing the integration of developing countries in the emerging global information network, facilitating access to information and communication technology, and promoting participation by developing countries in knowledge-intensive sectors of the world economy.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution because it represents, on balance, a step forward in a number of areas. Part of the way forward is to strengthen support for developing countries so they can develop the skills and institutions to manage change effectively and to seize the benefits of globalization. Just as important is the need for governments to effectively manage their own development. This resolution recognizes that governance should be responsive to the needs of the people, based on an efficient and accountable public service, with transparent policy making processes. Such good governance is essential to sustainable development. While the concept of good governance needs to be further developed in the context of the General Assembly, it has become a central pillar of economic growth and poverty alleviation.

## 15. Internal Oversight

A/Res/54/244                      December 23

Recognizes the importance of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) in continuing to assist the Secretary General in fulfilling its internal oversight responsibilities; emphasizes the importance of coordination among oversight bodies, and welcomes periodic meetings of OIOS with the external oversight bodies (Board of Auditors and Joint Inspection Unit); stresses that the Secretary General shall provide procedures to protect individual rights of OIOS staff, including those who make reports to the Investigation Section; and emphasizes the operational independence of OIOS.

The United States considered this resolution a significant accomplishment because it reaffirmed the legislation that created OIOS and preserved its independence and operating procedures. The General Assembly decided in 1993 to establish an independent entity to enhance oversight functions. The United States, believing that the oversight mechanisms at that time were ineffective in

dealing with the expanding scope and complexity of the United Nations, introduced a proposal to establish an independent oversight authority to ensure that UN programs would accomplish their intent and properly utilize resources. It was a major step toward improving management of UN activities. During the past five years, the OIOS has demonstrated that the decision to create an independent internal oversight mechanism was a wise one. In fact, it was the single most important UN reform measure passed by the General Assembly during the past five years. The OIOS has helped improve the functioning of the United Nations, saving millions of dollars, improving operations, identifying fraud, and correcting instances of noncompliance. The implementation rate of its audit recommendations has steadily increased, indicating that managers take the work of OIOS seriously and see the value in the auditors' recommendations. The work of OIOS resulted in savings of \$70 million over the past five years. Moreover, OIOS has served as a trend-setting model for internal oversight in the separately administered funds and programs and in the UN specialized agencies.

#### 16. Proposed Program Budget for 2000-2001

A/Res/54/250

December 23

Approves appropriations totalling \$2,535,689,200 for the biennium 2000-2001.

The United States was unable to associate itself with the consensus on this budget resolution because it was not in keeping with U.S. policy requiring strict budget discipline. The U.S. policy of zero nominal growth (ZNG) in the budget required that it not exceed \$2.533 billion. It was the U.S. view also that the budget contained an over-emphasis on inputs and it retained deficiencies in program evaluation, as opposed to the more results-oriented focus the United States has endeavored to instill in the planning and budget process.



## COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The tables that follow summarize UN member performance at the 54th UNGA in comparison with the United States on the 13 important votes. In these tables, "Identical Votes" is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. "Opposite Votes" is the total number of times the United States voted Yes and the listed state No, or the United States voted No and the listed state Yes. "Abstentions" and "Absences" are totals for the country being compared on these 13 votes. "Voting Coincidence (Votes Only)" is calculated by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes. The column headed "Voting Coincidence (Including Consensus)" presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including the 16 important consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. The extent of participation was also factored in. (See the section on format and methodology in the Introduction.)

The first table lists all UN member states in alphabetical order. The second lists them by number of identical votes in descending order; those states with the same number of identical votes are further ranked by the number of opposite votes in ascending order. Countries with the same number of both identical votes and opposite votes are listed alphabetically. Subsequent tables are comparisons of UN members by regional and other groupings to which they belong, again ranked in descending order of identical votes.



**All Countries (Alphabetical)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan .....	2	3	1	7	73.8%	40.0%
Albania .....	6	1	2	4	94.8%	85.7%
Algeria .....	5	5	3	0	80.8%	50.0%
Andorra .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Angola .....	4	5	3	1	79.5%	44.4%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	5	5	2	1	80.1%	50.0%
Argentina .....	7	3	3	0	88.5%	70.0%
Armenia .....	5	5	1	2	79.0%	50.0%
Australia .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Austria .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Azerbaijan .....	5	4	1	3	82.1%	55.6%
Bahamas .....	6	4	1	2	83.9%	60.0%
Bahrain .....	6	5	2	0	81.1%	54.5%
Bangladesh .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Barbados .....	7	4	1	1	84.0%	63.6%
Belarus .....	4	8	0	1	71.1%	33.3%
Belgium .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Belize .....	5	5	1	2	78.7%	50.0%
Benin .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Bhutan .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Bolivia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	5	1	2	5	94.1%	83.3%
Botswana .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Brazil .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Brunei Darussalam .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Bulgaria .....	8	3	1	1	88.6%	72.7%
Burkina Faso .....	4	6	3	0	76.5%	40.0%
Burundi .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Cambodia .....	3	5	4	1	78.3%	37.5%
Cameroon .....	3	3	5	2	85.5%	50.0%
Canada .....	8	2	3	0	92.3%	80.0%
Cape Verde .....	5	5	2	1	80.0%	50.0%
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	13	*	*
Chad .....	1	6	3	3	70.8%	14.3%
Chile .....	7	4	1	1	84.2%	63.6%
China .....	3	5	5	0	78.4%	37.5%
Colombia .....	7	6	0	0	79.3%	53.8%
Comoros .....	2	2	0	9	76.8%	50.0%
Congo .....	3	4	4	2	80.8%	42.9%
Costa Rica .....	8	4	1	0	84.8%	66.7%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	4	6	3	0	76.6%	40.0%
Croatia .....	6	4	2	1	84.3%	60.0%
Cuba .....	3	6	4	0	75.5%	33.3%
Cyprus .....	7	5	1	0	82.1%	58.3%
Czech Republic .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	1	2	2	8	71.3%	33.3%
DPR of Korea .....	0	6	4	3	66.1%	0.0%
Denmark .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Djibouti .....	4	5	2	2	79.6%	44.4%
Dominica .....	4	4	1	4	81.8%	50.0%

**All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Dominican Republic ...	5	4	1	3	80.2%	55.6%
Ecuador .....	8	5	0	0	82.6%	61.5%
Egypt .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
El Salvador .....	8	2	0	3	91.7%	80.0%
Equatorial Guinea .....	3	4	0	6	74.9%	42.9%
Eritrea .....	3	4	5	1	82.1%	42.9%
Estonia .....	9	2	2	0	92.5%	81.8%
Ethiopia .....	5	4	3	1	83.7%	55.6%
Fiji .....	2	5	3	3	75.4%	28.6%
Finland .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
France .....	8	4	1	0	85.5%	66.7%
Gabon .....	1	3	4	5	77.1%	25.0%
Gambia .....	1	1	0	11	81.1%	50.0%
Georgia .....	7	2	4	0	91.9%	77.8%
Germany .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Ghana .....	4	5	3	1	79.5%	44.4%
Greece .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Grenada .....	5	5	1	2	80.1%	50.0%
Guatemala .....	8	4	1	0	85.2%	66.7%
Guinea .....	3	4	5	1	81.1%	42.9%
Guinea-Bissau .....	4	4	2	3	79.4%	50.0%
Guyana .....	6	5	1	1	80.9%	54.5%
Haiti .....	7	5	0	1	81.3%	58.3%
Honduras .....	4	4	0	5	78.6%	50.0%
Hungary .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
Iceland .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
India .....	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%
Indonesia .....	6	6	1	0	78.3%	50.0%
Iran .....	5	8	0	0	71.8%	38.5%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Ireland .....	8	5	0	0	82.8%	61.5%
Israel .....	10	1	1	1	96.2%	90.9%
Italy .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Jamaica .....	5	5	2	1	80.3%	50.0%
Japan .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Jordan .....	5	5	2	1	79.6%	50.0%
Kazakhstan .....	7	3	1	2	87.2%	70.0%
Kenya .....	3	4	5	1	82.0%	42.9%
Kiribati .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Kuwait .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Laos .....	3	5	5	0	77.1%	37.5%
Latvia .....	7	2	3	1	91.8%	77.8%
Lebanon .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Lesotho .....	1	2	0	10	47.7%	33.3%
Liberia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Libya .....	5	7	1	0	74.9%	41.7%
Liechtenstein .....	8	4	1	0	85.6%	66.7%
Lithuania .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Luxembourg .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%

**All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Madagascar .....	4	5	0	4	74.9%	44.4%
Malawi .....	4	2	1	6	82.5%	66.7%
Malaysia .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Maldives .....	6	5	0	2	81.0%	54.5%
Mali .....	3	4	4	2	81.6%	42.9%
Malta .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Marshall Islands .....	5	2	2	4	90.6%	71.4%
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Mauritius .....	7	3	3	0	88.5%	70.0%
Mexico .....	6	5	2	0	81.5%	54.5%
Micronesia .....	7	0	2	4	100.0%	100.0%
Monaco .....	9	4	0	0	85.5%	69.2%
Mongolia .....	5	5	0	3	79.6%	50.0%
Morocco .....	6	4	3	0	84.0%	60.0%
Mozambique .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Namibia .....	4	5	4	0	79.9%	44.4%
Nauru .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Nepal .....	4	6	2	1	76.6%	40.0%
Netherlands .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
New Zealand .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Nicaragua .....	5	1	2	5	94.7%	83.3%
Niger .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Nigeria .....	6	4	3	0	84.4%	60.0%
Norway .....	8	2	3	0	92.3%	80.0%
Oman .....	6	4	0	3	83.7%	60.0%
Pakistan .....	6	5	2	0	81.4%	54.5%
Palau .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Panama .....	4	4	2	3	82.2%	50.0%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	5	2	3	77.8%	37.5%
Paraguay .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Peru .....	6	4	3	0	84.5%	60.0%
Philippines .....	5	5	1	2	80.5%	50.0%
Poland .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
Portugal .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Qatar .....	6	5	0	2	80.8%	54.5%
Republic of Korea .....	7	3	3	0	88.2%	70.0%
Republic of Moldova ..	7	3	3	0	88.3%	70.0%
Romania .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
Russia .....	4	6	3	0	76.6%	40.0%
Rwanda .....	0	1	0	12	64.5%	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	1	4	0	8	61.7%	20.0%
St. Lucia .....	3	5	4	1	78.3%	37.5%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	2	4	0	7	74.8%	33.3%
Samoa .....	6	4	1	2	83.8%	60.0%
San Marino .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	13	*	*
Saudi Arabia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Senegal .....	7	5	1	0	82.0%	58.3%
Seychelles .....	2	4	0	7	71.9%	33.3%

**All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Sierra Leone .....	5	3	2	3	86.6%	62.5%
Singapore .....	4	4	5	0	83.2%	50.0%
Slovak Republic .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Slovenia .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Solomon Islands .....	7	4	1	1	84.9%	63.6%
Somalia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
South Africa .....	7	5	1	0	81.4%	58.3%
Spain .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Sri Lanka .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
Sudan .....	6	7	0	0	75.3%	46.2%
Suriname .....	2	5	4	2	76.8%	28.6%
Swaziland .....	4	5	3	1	79.6%	44.4%
Sweden .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Syria .....	2	6	3	2	72.8%	25.0%
Tajikistan .....	5	6	2	0	76.2%	45.5%
Thailand .....	6	5	2	0	81.5%	54.5%
TFYR Macedonia .....	6	3	4	0	87.8%	66.7%
Togo .....	4	5	4	0	79.9%	44.4%
Tonga .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Trinidad and Tobago ..	6	3	3	1	87.7%	66.7%
Tunisia .....	6	5	1	1	81.3%	54.5%
Turkey .....	7	3	2	1	87.8%	70.0%
Turkmenistan .....	3	5	0	5	67.2%	37.5%
Uganda .....	2	5	3	3	69.8%	28.6%
Ukraine .....	6	3	4	0	87.9%	66.7%
United Arab Emirates .	6	4	2	1	84.1%	60.0%
United Kingdom .....	9	3	1	0	89.2%	75.0%
UR Tanzania .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Uruguay .....	5	4	2	2	83.6%	55.6%
Uzbekistan .....	6	1	3	3	94.3%	85.7%
Vanuatu .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Venezuela .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Vietnam .....	2	6	3	2	71.7%	25.0%
Yemen .....	4	4	0	5	81.6%	50.0%
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Zambia .....	6	5	1	1	80.8%	54.5%
Zimbabwe .....	4	5	1	3	78.7%	44.4%
Average .....	5.1	3.8	1.8	2.4	82.8%	57.2%

**All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Israel .....	10	1	1	1	96.2%	90.9%
Estonia .....	9	2	2	0	92.5%	81.8%
Hungary .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
Poland .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
Romania .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
United Kingdom .....	9	3	1	0	89.2%	75.0%
Monaco .....	9	4	0	0	85.5%	69.2%
Canada .....	8	2	3	0	92.3%	80.0%
El Salvador .....	8	2	0	3	91.7%	80.0%
Norway .....	8	2	3	0	92.3%	80.0%
Andorra .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Australia .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Belgium .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Bulgaria .....	8	3	1	1	88.6%	72.7%
Czech Republic .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Denmark .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Finland .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Germany .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Greece .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Iceland .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Italy .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Japan .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Lithuania .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Luxembourg .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Netherlands .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Portugal .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Slovak Republic .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Slovenia .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Spain .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Austria .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Brazil .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Costa Rica .....	8	4	1	0	84.8%	66.7%
France .....	8	4	1	0	85.5%	66.7%
Guatemala .....	8	4	1	0	85.2%	66.7%
Liechtenstein .....	8	4	1	0	85.6%	66.7%
Malta .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
New Zealand .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Paraguay .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
San Marino .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Sweden .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Ecuador .....	8	5	0	0	82.6%	61.5%
Ireland .....	8	5	0	0	82.8%	61.5%
Micronesia .....	7	0	2	4	100.0%	100.0%
Georgia .....	7	2	4	0	91.9%	77.8%
Latvia .....	7	2	3	1	91.8%	77.8%
Argentina .....	7	3	3	0	88.5%	70.0%
Kazakhstan .....	7	3	1	2	87.2%	70.0%
Mauritius .....	7	3	3	0	88.5%	70.0%
Republic of Korea .....	7	3	3	0	88.2%	70.0%
Republic of Moldova ..	7	3	3	0	88.3%	70.0%



**All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Turkey .....	7	3	2	1	87.8%	70.0%
Barbados .....	7	4	1	1	84.0%	63.6%
Bolivia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Chile .....	7	4	1	1	84.2%	63.6%
Saudi Arabia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Solomon Islands .....	7	4	1	1	84.9%	63.6%
Botswana .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Cyprus .....	7	5	1	0	82.1%	58.3%
Haiti .....	7	5	0	1	81.3%	58.3%
Kuwait .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Senegal .....	7	5	1	0	82.0%	58.3%
South Africa .....	7	5	1	0	81.4%	58.3%
Colombia .....	7	6	0	0	79.3%	53.8%
Albania .....	6	1	2	4	94.8%	85.7%
Uzbekistan .....	6	1	3	3	94.3%	85.7%
TFYR Macedonia .....	6	3	4	0	87.8%	66.7%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	6	3	3	1	87.7%	66.7%
Ukraine .....	6	3	4	0	87.9%	66.7%
Bahamas .....	6	4	1	2	83.9%	60.0%
Croatia .....	6	4	2	1	84.3%	60.0%
Morocco .....	6	4	3	0	84.0%	60.0%
Nigeria .....	6	4	3	0	84.4%	60.0%
Oman .....	6	4	0	3	83.7%	60.0%
Peru .....	6	4	3	0	84.5%	60.0%
Samoa .....	6	4	1	2	83.8%	60.0%
United Arab Emirates .	6	4	2	1	84.1%	60.0%
Bahrain .....	6	5	2	0	81.1%	54.5%
Guyana .....	6	5	1	1	80.9%	54.5%
Maldives .....	6	5	0	2	81.0%	54.5%
Mexico .....	6	5	2	0	81.5%	54.5%
Pakistan .....	6	5	2	0	81.4%	54.5%
Qatar .....	6	5	0	2	80.8%	54.5%
Thailand .....	6	5	2	0	81.5%	54.5%
Tunisia .....	6	5	1	1	81.3%	54.5%
Zambia .....	6	5	1	1	80.8%	54.5%
Bangladesh .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Brunei Darussalam ....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Egypt .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
Indonesia .....	6	6	1	0	78.3%	50.0%
Malaysia .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Sri Lanka .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
Sudan .....	6	7	0	0	75.3%	46.2%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	5	1	2	5	94.1%	83.3%
Nicaragua .....	5	1	2	5	94.7%	83.3%
Marshall Islands .....	5	2	2	4	90.6%	71.4%
Sierra Leone .....	5	3	2	3	86.6%	62.5%
Azerbaijan .....	5	4	1	3	82.1%	55.6%
Dominican Republic ...	5	4	1	3	80.2%	55.6%
Ethiopia .....	5	4	3	1	83.7%	55.6%
Uruguay .....	5	4	2	2	83.6%	55.6%

**All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Algeria .....	5	5	3	0	80.8%	50.0%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	5	5	2	1	80.1%	50.0%
Armenia .....	5	5	1	2	79.0%	50.0%
Belize .....	5	5	1	2	78.7%	50.0%
Bhutan .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Cape Verde .....	5	5	2	1	80.0%	50.0%
Grenada .....	5	5	1	2	80.1%	50.0%
Jamaica .....	5	5	2	1	80.3%	50.0%
Jordan .....	5	5	2	1	79.6%	50.0%
Mongolia .....	5	5	0	3	79.6%	50.0%
Mozambique .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Philippines .....	5	5	1	2	80.5%	50.0%
Venezuela .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Tajikistan .....	5	6	2	0	76.2%	45.5%
Libya .....	5	7	1	0	74.9%	41.7%
Iran .....	5	8	0	0	71.8%	38.5%
Malawi .....	4	2	1	6	82.5%	66.7%
Dominica .....	4	4	1	4	81.8%	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau .....	4	4	2	3	79.4%	50.0%
Honduras .....	4	4	0	5	78.6%	50.0%
Panama .....	4	4	2	3	82.2%	50.0%
Singapore .....	4	4	5	0	83.2%	50.0%
Yemen .....	4	4	0	5	81.6%	50.0%
Angola .....	4	5	3	1	79.5%	44.4%
Djibouti .....	4	5	2	2	79.6%	44.4%
Ghana .....	4	5	3	1	79.5%	44.4%
India .....	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%
Madagascar .....	4	5	0	4	74.9%	44.4%
Namibia .....	4	5	4	0	79.9%	44.4%
Swaziland .....	4	5	3	1	79.6%	44.4%
Togo .....	4	5	4	0	79.9%	44.4%
Zimbabwe .....	4	5	1	3	78.7%	44.4%
Burkina Faso .....	4	6	3	0	76.5%	40.0%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	4	6	3	0	76.6%	40.0%
Nepal .....	4	6	2	1	76.6%	40.0%
Russia .....	4	6	3	0	76.6%	40.0%
Belarus .....	4	8	0	1	71.1%	33.3%
Cameroon .....	3	3	5	2	85.5%	50.0%
Congo .....	3	4	4	2	80.8%	42.9%
Equatorial Guinea .....	3	4	0	6	74.9%	42.9%
Eritrea .....	3	4	5	1	82.1%	42.9%
Guinea .....	3	4	5	1	81.1%	42.9%
Kenya .....	3	4	5	1	82.0%	42.9%
Mali .....	3	4	4	2	81.6%	42.9%
Benin .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Cambodia .....	3	5	4	1	78.3%	37.5%
China .....	3	5	5	0	78.4%	37.5%
Laos .....	3	5	5	0	77.1%	37.5%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	5	2	3	77.8%	37.5%

**All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
St. Lucia .....	3	5	4	1	78.3%	37.5%
Turkmenistan .....	3	5	0	5	67.2%	37.5%
Cuba .....	3	6	4	0	75.5%	33.3%
Comoros .....	2	2	0	9	76.8%	50.0%
Afghanistan .....	2	3	1	7	73.8%	40.0%
Seychelles .....	2	4	0	7	71.9%	33.3%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	2	4	0	7	74.8%	33.3%
Fiji .....	2	5	3	3	75.4%	28.6%
Suriname .....	2	5	4	2	76.8%	28.6%
Uganda .....	2	5	3	3	69.8%	28.6%
Lebanon .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Syria .....	2	6	3	2	72.8%	25.0%
UR Tanzania .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Vietnam .....	2	6	3	2	71.7%	25.0%
Gambia .....	1	1	0	11	81.1%	50.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	1	2	2	8	71.3%	33.3%
Lesotho .....	1	2	0	10	47.7%	33.3%
Gabon .....	1	3	4	5	77.1%	25.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	1	4	0	8	61.7%	20.0%
Chad .....	1	6	3	3	70.8%	14.3%
Burundi .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	13	*	*
Iraq .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Kiribati .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Liberia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Nauru .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Palau .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Tonga .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Vanuatu .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Rwanda .....	0	1	0	12	64.5%	0.0%
DPR of Korea .....	0	6	4	3	66.1%	0.0%
Average .....	5.1	3.8	1.8	2.4	82.8%	57.2%

## UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes on the 13 important votes. They list countries by UN regional groups.

### African Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Mauritius .....	7	3	3	0	88.5%	70.0%
Botswana .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Senegal .....	7	5	1	0	82.0%	58.3%
South Africa .....	7	5	1	0	81.4%	58.3%
Morocco .....	6	4	3	0	84.0%	60.0%
Nigeria .....	6	4	3	0	84.4%	60.0%
Tunisia .....	6	5	1	1	81.3%	54.5%
Zambia .....	6	5	1	1	80.8%	54.5%
Egypt .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
Sudan .....	6	7	0	0	75.3%	46.2%
Sierra Leone .....	5	3	2	3	86.6%	62.5%
Ethiopia .....	5	4	3	1	83.7%	55.6%
Algeria .....	5	5	3	0	80.8%	50.0%
Cape Verde .....	5	5	2	1	80.0%	50.0%
Mozambique .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Libya .....	5	7	1	0	74.9%	41.7%
Malawi .....	4	2	1	6	82.5%	66.7%
Guinea-Bissau .....	4	4	2	3	79.4%	50.0%
Angola .....	4	5	3	1	79.5%	44.4%
Djibouti .....	4	5	2	2	79.6%	44.4%
Ghana .....	4	5	3	1	79.5%	44.4%
Madagascar .....	4	5	0	4	74.9%	44.4%
Namibia .....	4	5	4	0	79.9%	44.4%
Swaziland .....	4	5	3	1	79.6%	44.4%
Togo .....	4	5	4	0	79.9%	44.4%
Zimbabwe .....	4	5	1	3	78.7%	44.4%
Burkina Faso .....	4	6	3	0	76.5%	40.0%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	4	6	3	0	76.6%	40.0%
Cameroon .....	3	3	5	2	85.5%	50.0%
Congo .....	3	4	4	2	80.8%	42.9%
Equatorial Guinea .....	3	4	0	6	74.9%	42.9%
Eritrea .....	3	4	5	1	82.1%	42.9%
Guinea .....	3	4	5	1	81.1%	42.9%
Kenya .....	3	4	5	1	82.0%	42.9%
Mali .....	3	4	4	2	81.6%	42.9%
Benin .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Comoros .....	2	2	0	9	76.8%	50.0%
Seychelles .....	2	4	0	7	71.9%	33.3%
Uganda .....	2	5	3	3	69.8%	28.6%
UR Tanzania .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Gambia .....	1	1	0	11	81.1%	50.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	1	2	2	8	71.3%	33.3%
Lesotho .....	1	2	0	10	47.7%	33.3%

### African Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Gabon .....	1	3	4	5	77.1%	25.0%
Chad .....	1	6	3	3	70.8%	14.3%
Burundi .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	13	*	*
Liberia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Rwanda .....	0	1	0	12	64.5%	0.0%
Average .....	3.4	3.8	2.0	3.8	79.5%	47.2%

### Asian Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Japan .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Micronesia .....	7	0	2	4	100.0%	100.0%
Kazakhstan .....	7	3	1	2	87.2%	70.0%
Republic of Korea .....	7	3	3	0	88.2%	70.0%
Saudi Arabia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Solomon Islands .....	7	4	1	1	84.9%	63.6%
Cyprus .....	7	5	1	0	82.1%	58.3%
Kuwait .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Uzbekistan .....	6	1	3	3	94.3%	85.7%
Oman .....	6	4	0	3	83.7%	60.0%
Samoa .....	6	4	1	2	83.8%	60.0%
United Arab Emirates ..	6	4	2	1	84.1%	60.0%
Bahrain .....	6	5	2	0	81.1%	54.5%
Maldives .....	6	5	0	2	81.0%	54.5%
Pakistan .....	6	5	2	0	81.4%	54.5%
Qatar .....	6	5	0	2	80.8%	54.5%
Thailand .....	6	5	2	0	81.5%	54.5%
Bangladesh .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Brunei Darussalam .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Indonesia .....	6	6	1	0	78.3%	50.0%
Malaysia .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Sri Lanka .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
Marshall Islands .....	5	2	2	4	90.6%	71.4%
Bhutan .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Jordan .....	5	5	2	1	79.6%	50.0%
Mongolia .....	5	5	0	3	79.6%	50.0%
Philippines .....	5	5	1	2	80.5%	50.0%
Tajikistan .....	5	6	2	0	76.2%	45.5%
Iran .....	5	8	0	0	71.8%	38.5%
Singapore .....	4	4	5	0	83.2%	50.0%
Yemen .....	4	4	0	5	81.6%	50.0%
India .....	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%



## Asian Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Nepal .....	4	6	2	1	76.6%	40.0%
Cambodia .....	3	5	4	1	78.3%	37.5%
China .....	3	5	5	0	78.4%	37.5%
Laos .....	3	5	5	0	77.1%	37.5%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	5	2	3	77.8%	37.5%
Turkmenistan .....	3	5	0	5	67.2%	37.5%
Afghanistan .....	2	3	1	7	73.8%	40.0%
Fiji .....	2	5	3	3	75.4%	28.6%
Lebanon .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Syria .....	2	6	3	2	72.8%	25.0%
Vietnam .....	2	6	3	2	71.7%	25.0%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Kiribati .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Nauru .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Palau .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Tonga .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Vanuatu .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
DPR of Korea .....	0	6	4	3	66.1%	0.0%
Average .....	4.2	4.1	1.7	3.0	80.4%	50.9%

## Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
El Salvador .....	8	2	0	3	91.7%	80.0%
Brazil .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Costa Rica .....	8	4	1	0	84.8%	66.7%
Guatemala .....	8	4	1	0	85.2%	66.7%
Paraguay .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Ecuador .....	8	5	0	0	82.6%	61.5%
Argentina .....	7	3	3	0	88.5%	70.0%
Barbados .....	7	4	1	1	84.0%	63.6%
Bolivia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Chile .....	7	4	1	1	84.2%	63.6%
Haiti .....	7	5	0	1	81.3%	58.3%
Colombia .....	7	6	0	0	79.3%	53.8%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	6	3	3	1	87.7%	66.7%
Bahamas .....	6	4	1	2	83.9%	60.0%
Peru .....	6	4	3	0	84.5%	60.0%
Guyana .....	6	5	1	1	80.9%	54.5%
Mexico .....	6	5	2	0	81.5%	54.5%
Nicaragua .....	5	1	2	5	94.7%	83.3%
Dominican Republic ...	5	4	1	3	80.2%	55.6%
Uruguay .....	5	4	2	2	83.6%	55.6%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	5	5	2	1	80.1%	50.0%
Belize .....	5	5	1	2	78.7%	50.0%

**Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Grenada .....	5	5	1	2	80.1%	50.0%
Jamaica .....	5	5	2	1	80.3%	50.0%
Venezuela .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Dominica .....	4	4	1	4	81.8%	50.0%
Honduras .....	4	4	0	5	78.6%	50.0%
Panama .....	4	4	2	3	82.2%	50.0%
St. Lucia .....	3	5	4	1	78.3%	37.5%
Cuba .....	3	6	4	0	75.5%	33.3%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	2	4	0	7	74.8%	33.3%
Suriname .....	2	5	4	2	76.8%	28.6%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	1	4	0	8	61.7%	20.0%
Average .....	5.5	4.2	1.5	1.8	82.4%	56.7%

**Western European and Others Group (WEOG)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom .....	9	3	1	0	89.2%	75.0%
Monaco .....	9	4	0	0	85.5%	69.2%
Canada .....	8	2	3	0	92.3%	80.0%
Norway .....	8	2	3	0	92.3%	80.0%
Andorra .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Australia .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Belgium .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Denmark .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Finland .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Germany .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Greece .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Iceland .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Italy .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Luxembourg .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Netherlands .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Portugal .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Spain .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Austria .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
France .....	8	4	1	0	85.5%	66.7%
Liechtenstein .....	8	4	1	0	85.6%	66.7%
Malta .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
New Zealand .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
San Marino .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Sweden .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Ireland .....	8	5	0	0	82.8%	61.5%
Turkey .....	7	3	2	1	87.8%	70.0%
Average .....	8.0	3.3	1.6	0.0	87.8%	70.8%

Eastern European Group (EE)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Estonia .....	9	2	2	0	92.5%	81.8%
Hungary .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
Poland .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
Romania .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
Bulgaria .....	8	3	1	1	88.6%	72.7%
Czech Republic .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Lithuania .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Slovak Republic .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Slovenia .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Georgia .....	7	2	4	0	91.9%	77.8%
Latvia .....	7	2	3	1	91.8%	77.8%
Republic of Moldova ..	7	3	3	0	88.3%	70.0%
Albania .....	6	1	2	4	94.8%	85.7%
TFYR Macedonia .....	6	3	4	0	87.8%	66.7%
Ukraine .....	6	3	4	0	87.9%	66.7%
Croatia .....	6	4	2	1	84.3%	60.0%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	5	1	2	5	94.1%	83.3%
Azerbaijan .....	5	4	1	3	82.1%	55.6%
Armenia .....	5	5	1	2	79.0%	50.0%
Russia .....	4	6	3	0	76.6%	40.0%
Belarus .....	4	8	0	1	71.1%	33.3%
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Average .....	6.5	3.1	2.0	1.4	87.2%	67.9%

## OTHER GROUPINGS

The following tables show percentage of voting coincidence with U.S. votes for other major groups, in rank order by identical votes.

### Arab Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Saudi Arabia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Kuwait .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Morocco .....	6	4	3	0	84.0%	60.0%
Oman .....	6	4	0	3	83.7%	60.0%
United Arab Emirates .	6	4	2	1	84.1%	60.0%
Bahrain .....	6	5	2	0	81.1%	54.5%
Qatar .....	6	5	0	2	80.8%	54.5%
Tunisia .....	6	5	1	1	81.3%	54.5%
Egypt .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
Sudan .....	6	7	0	0	75.3%	46.2%
Algeria .....	5	5	3	0	80.8%	50.0%
Jordan .....	5	5	2	1	79.6%	50.0%
Libya .....	5	7	1	0	74.9%	41.7%
Yemen .....	4	4	0	5	81.6%	50.0%
Djibouti .....	4	5	2	2	79.6%	44.4%
Lebanon .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Syria .....	2	6	3	2	72.8%	25.0%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Average .....	4.5	4.4	1.3	3.0	79.9%	50.6%

### Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Thailand .....	6	5	2	0	81.5%	54.5%
Brunei Darussalam .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Indonesia .....	6	6	1	0	78.3%	50.0%
Malaysia .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Philippines .....	5	5	1	2	80.5%	50.0%
Singapore .....	4	4	5	0	83.2%	50.0%
Laos .....	3	5	5	0	77.1%	37.5%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Vietnam .....	2	6	3	2	71.7%	25.0%
Average .....	4.6	5.3	2.7	0.4	78.8%	46.1%

European Union (EU)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom .....	9	3	1	0	89.2%	75.0%
Belgium .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Denmark .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Finland .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Germany .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Greece .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Italy .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Luxembourg .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Netherlands .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Portugal .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Spain .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Austria .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
France .....	8	4	1	0	85.5%	66.7%
Sweden .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Ireland .....	8	5	0	0	82.8%	61.5%
Average .....	8.1	3.3	1.6	0.0	87.8%	70.8%

Islamic Conference (OIC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Kazakhstan .....	7	3	1	2	87.2%	70.0%
Turkey .....	7	3	2	1	87.8%	70.0%
Saudi Arabia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Kuwait .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Senegal .....	7	5	1	0	82.0%	58.3%
Albania .....	6	1	2	4	94.8%	85.7%
Morocco .....	6	4	3	0	84.0%	60.0%
Oman .....	6	4	0	3	83.7%	60.0%
United Arab Emirates ..	6	4	2	1	84.1%	60.0%
Bahrain .....	6	5	2	0	81.1%	54.5%
Maldives .....	6	5	0	2	81.0%	54.5%
Pakistan .....	6	5	2	0	81.4%	54.5%
Qatar .....	6	5	0	2	80.8%	54.5%
Tunisia .....	6	5	1	1	81.3%	54.5%
Bangladesh .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Brunei Darussalam .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Egypt .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
Indonesia .....	6	6	1	0	78.3%	50.0%
Malaysia .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Sudan .....	6	7	0	0	75.3%	46.2%
Sierra Leone .....	5	3	2	3	86.6%	62.5%
Azerbaijan .....	5	4	1	3	82.1%	55.6%
Algeria .....	5	5	3	0	80.8%	50.0%
Jordan .....	5	5	2	1	79.6%	50.0%
Mozambique .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Tajikistan .....	5	6	2	0	76.2%	45.5%
Libya .....	5	7	1	0	74.9%	41.7%



### Islamic Conference (OIC) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Iran .....	5	8	0	0	71.8%	38.5%
Guinea-Bissau .....	4	4	2	3	79.4%	50.0%
Yemen .....	4	4	0	5	81.6%	50.0%
Djibouti .....	4	5	2	2	79.6%	44.4%
Togo .....	4	5	4	0	79.9%	44.4%
Burkina Faso .....	4	6	3	0	76.5%	40.0%
Cameroon .....	3	3	5	2	85.5%	50.0%
Guinea .....	3	4	5	1	81.1%	42.9%
Mali .....	3	4	4	2	81.6%	42.9%
Benin .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Turkmenistan .....	3	5	0	5	67.2%	37.5%
Comoros .....	2	2	0	9	76.8%	50.0%
Afghanistan .....	2	3	1	7	73.8%	40.0%
Suriname .....	2	5	4	2	76.8%	28.6%
Uganda .....	2	5	3	3	69.8%	28.6%
Lebanon .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Syria .....	2	6	3	2	72.8%	25.0%
Gambia .....	1	1	0	11	81.1%	50.0%
Gabon .....	1	3	4	5	77.1%	25.0%
Chad .....	1	6	3	3	70.8%	14.3%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Average .....	4.1	4.2	1.7	2.9	79.7%	49.4%

### Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Guatemala .....	8	4	1	0	85.2%	66.7%
Malta .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Ecuador .....	8	5	0	0	82.6%	61.5%
Mauritius .....	7	3	3	0	88.5%	70.0%
Barbados .....	7	4	1	1	84.0%	63.6%
Bolivia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Chile .....	7	4	1	1	84.2%	63.6%
Saudi Arabia .....	7	4	0	2	84.5%	63.6%
Botswana .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Cyprus .....	7	5	1	0	82.1%	58.3%
Kuwait .....	7	5	1	0	81.9%	58.3%
Senegal .....	7	5	1	0	82.0%	58.3%
South Africa .....	7	5	1	0	81.4%	58.3%
Colombia .....	7	6	0	0	79.3%	53.8%
Uzbekistan .....	6	1	3	3	94.3%	85.7%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	6	3	3	1	87.7%	66.7%

**Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Bahamas .....	6	4	1	2	83.9%	60.0%
Morocco .....	6	4	3	0	84.0%	60.0%
Nigeria .....	6	4	3	0	84.4%	60.0%
Oman .....	6	4	0	3	83.7%	60.0%
Peru .....	6	4	3	0	84.5%	60.0%
United Arab Emirates ..	6	4	2	1	84.1%	60.0%
Bahrain .....	6	5	2	0	81.1%	54.5%
Guyana .....	6	5	1	1	80.9%	54.5%
Maldives .....	6	5	0	2	81.0%	54.5%
Pakistan .....	6	5	2	0	81.4%	54.5%
Qatar .....	6	5	0	2	80.8%	54.5%
Thailand .....	6	5	2	0	81.5%	54.5%
Tunisia .....	6	5	1	1	81.3%	54.5%
Zambia .....	6	5	1	1	80.8%	54.5%
Bangladesh .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Brunei Darussalam .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Egypt .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
Indonesia .....	6	6	1	0	78.3%	50.0%
Malaysia .....	6	6	1	0	78.4%	50.0%
Sri Lanka .....	6	6	1	0	78.6%	50.0%
Sudan .....	6	7	0	0	75.3%	46.2%
Nicaragua .....	5	1	2	5	94.7%	83.3%
Sierra Leone .....	5	3	2	3	86.6%	62.5%
Dominican Republic ...	5	4	1	3	80.2%	55.6%
Ethiopia .....	5	4	3	1	83.7%	55.6%
Algeria .....	5	5	3	0	80.8%	50.0%
Belize .....	5	5	1	2	78.7%	50.0%
Bhutan .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Cape Verde .....	5	5	2	1	80.0%	50.0%
Grenada .....	5	5	1	2	80.1%	50.0%
Jamaica .....	5	5	2	1	80.3%	50.0%
Jordan .....	5	5	2	1	79.6%	50.0%
Mongolia .....	5	5	0	3	79.6%	50.0%
Mozambique .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Philippines .....	5	5	1	2	80.5%	50.0%
Venezuela .....	5	5	3	0	80.6%	50.0%
Libya .....	5	7	1	0	74.9%	41.7%
Iran .....	5	8	0	0	71.8%	38.5%
Malawi .....	4	2	1	6	82.5%	66.7%
Guinea-Bissau .....	4	4	2	3	79.4%	50.0%
Honduras .....	4	4	0	5	78.6%	50.0%
Panama .....	4	4	2	3	82.2%	50.0%
Singapore .....	4	4	5	0	83.2%	50.0%
Yemen .....	4	4	0	5	81.6%	50.0%
Angola .....	4	5	3	1	79.5%	44.4%
Djibouti .....	4	5	2	2	79.6%	44.4%
Ghana .....	4	5	3	1	79.5%	44.4%
India .....	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%
Madagascar .....	4	5	0	4	74.9%	44.4%
Namibia .....	4	5	4	0	79.9%	44.4%

**Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Swaziland .....	4	5	3	1	79.6%	44.4%
Togo .....	4	5	4	0	79.9%	44.4%
Zimbabwe .....	4	5	1	3	78.7%	44.4%
Burkina Faso .....	4	6	3	0	76.5%	40.0%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	4	6	3	0	76.6%	40.0%
Nepal .....	4	6	2	1	76.6%	40.0%
Belarus .....	4	8	0	1	71.1%	33.3%
Cameroon .....	3	3	5	2	85.5%	50.0%
Congo .....	3	4	4	2	80.8%	42.9%
Equatorial Guinea .....	3	4	0	6	74.9%	42.9%
Eritrea .....	3	4	5	1	82.1%	42.9%
Guinea .....	3	4	5	1	81.1%	42.9%
Kenya .....	3	4	5	1	82.0%	42.9%
Mali .....	3	4	4	2	81.6%	42.9%
Benin .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Cambodia .....	3	5	4	1	78.3%	37.5%
Laos .....	3	5	5	0	77.1%	37.5%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	3	5	5	0	78.9%	37.5%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	5	2	3	77.8%	37.5%
St. Lucia .....	3	5	4	1	78.3%	37.5%
Turkmenistan .....	3	5	0	5	67.2%	37.5%
Cuba .....	3	6	4	0	75.5%	33.3%
Comoros .....	2	2	0	9	76.8%	50.0%
Afghanistan .....	2	3	1	7	73.8%	40.0%
Seychelles .....	2	4	0	7	71.9%	33.3%
Suriname .....	2	5	4	2	76.8%	28.6%
Uganda .....	2	5	3	3	69.8%	28.6%
Lebanon .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Syria .....	2	6	3	2	72.8%	25.0%
UR Tanzania .....	2	6	4	1	74.3%	25.0%
Vietnam .....	2	6	3	2	71.7%	25.0%
Gambia .....	1	1	0	11	81.1%	50.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	1	2	2	8	71.3%	33.3%
Lesotho .....	1	2	0	10	47.7%	33.3%
Gabon .....	1	3	4	5	77.1%	25.0%
Chad .....	1	6	3	3	70.8%	14.3%
Burundi .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	13	*	*
Iraq .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Liberia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Mauritania .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Vanuatu .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	0	0	0	13	*	*
Rwanda .....	0	1	0	12	64.5%	0.0%
DPR of Korea .....	0	6	4	3	66.1%	0.0%
Average .....	4.1	4.2	1.8	2.8	79.9%	49.3%

### Nordic Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Norway .....	8	2	3	0	92.3%	80.0%
Denmark .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Finland .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Iceland .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Sweden .....	8	4	1	0	85.7%	66.7%
Average .....	8.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	88.9%	72.7%

### North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Hungary .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
Poland .....	9	3	1	0	89.3%	75.0%
United Kingdom .....	9	3	1	0	89.2%	75.0%
Canada .....	8	2	3	0	92.3%	80.0%
Norway .....	8	2	3	0	92.3%	80.0%
Belgium .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Czech Republic .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Denmark .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Germany .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Greece .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Iceland .....	8	3	2	0	88.8%	72.7%
Italy .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Luxembourg .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Netherlands .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Portugal .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
Spain .....	8	3	2	0	88.9%	72.7%
France .....	8	4	1	0	85.5%	66.7%
Turkey .....	7	3	2	1	87.8%	70.0%
Average .....	8.1	2.9	1.9	0.1	89.1%	73.4%

## COMPARISON OF IMPORTANT AND OVERALL VOTES

The following table shows the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States in 1999 for both important votes and all plenary votes, in a side-by-side comparison.

**Comparison of Important and Overall Votes**

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Afghanistan .....	2	3	40.0%	8	23	25.8%
Albania .....	6	1	85.7%	33	15	68.8%
Algeria .....	5	5	50.0%	19	49	27.9%
Andorra .....	8	3	72.7%	43	21	67.2%
Angola .....	4	5	44.4%	20	50	28.6%
Antigua and Barbuda ....	5	5	50.0%	21	48	30.4%
Argentina .....	7	3	70.0%	28	35	44.4%
Armenia .....	5	5	50.0%	23	26	46.9%
Australia .....	8	3	72.7%	42	21	66.7%
Austria .....	8	4	66.7%	42	22	65.6%
Azerbaijan .....	5	4	55.6%	21	30	41.2%
Bahamas .....	6	4	60.0%	24	46	34.3%
Bahrain .....	6	5	54.5%	21	47	30.9%
Bangladesh .....	6	6	50.0%	23	50	31.5%
Barbados .....	7	4	63.6%	25	42	37.3%
Belarus .....	4	8	33.3%	21	43	32.8%
Belgium .....	8	3	72.7%	45	20	69.2%
Belize .....	5	5	50.0%	21	44	32.3%
Benin .....	3	5	37.5%	19	47	28.8%
Bhutan .....	5	5	50.0%	17	49	25.8%
Bolivia .....	7	4	63.6%	26	44	37.1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	1	83.3%	32	10	76.2%
Botswana .....	7	5	58.3%	25	49	33.8%
Brazil .....	8	4	66.7%	28	44	38.9%
Brunei Darussalam .....	6	6	50.0%	22	49	31.0%
Bulgaria .....	8	3	72.7%	44	20	68.8%
Burkina Faso .....	4	6	40.0%	20	49	29.0%
Burundi .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Cambodia .....	3	5	37.5%	13	49	21.0%
Cameroon .....	3	3	50.0%	17	43	28.3%
Canada .....	8	2	80.0%	45	20	69.2%
Cape Verde .....	5	5	50.0%	20	49	29.0%
Central African Rep. ....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Chad .....	1	6	14.3%	15	45	25.0%
Chile .....	7	4	63.6%	27	40	40.3%
China .....	3	5	37.5%	12	45	21.1%
Colombia .....	7	6	53.8%	26	49	34.7%
Comoros .....	2	2	50.0%	4	21	16.0%
Congo .....	3	4	42.9%	17	45	27.4%
Costa Rica .....	8	4	66.7%	28	38	42.4%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	4	6	40.0%	20	48	29.4%
Croatia .....	6	4	60.0%	34	26	56.7%
Cuba .....	3	6	33.3%	11	51	17.7%
Cyprus .....	7	5	58.3%	38	28	57.6%



## Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Czech Republic .....	8	3	72.7%	43	21	67.2%
DPR of Korea .....	0	6	0.0%	2	47	4.1%
Dem. Rep. of Congo .....	1	2	33.3%	3	15	16.7%
Denmark .....	8	3	72.7%	46	21	68.7%
Djibouti .....	4	5	44.4%	22	49	31.0%
Dominica .....	4	4	50.0%	21	46	31.3%
Dominican Republic .....	5	4	55.6%	21	32	39.6%
Ecuador .....	8	5	61.5%	27	49	35.5%
Egypt .....	6	6	50.0%	20	50	28.6%
El Salvador .....	8	2	80.0%	27	43	38.6%
Equatorial Guinea .....	3	4	42.9%	15	25	37.5%
Eritrea .....	3	4	42.9%	18	47	27.7%
Estonia .....	9	2	81.8%	45	18	71.4%
Ethiopia .....	5	4	55.6%	22	47	31.9%
Fiji .....	2	5	28.6%	16	41	28.1%
Finland .....	8	3	72.7%	43	21	67.2%
France .....	8	4	66.7%	47	17	73.4%
Gabon .....	1	3	25.0%	7	35	16.7%
Gambia .....	1	1	50.0%	2	13	13.3%
Georgia .....	7	2	77.8%	35	16	68.6%
Germany .....	8	3	72.7%	47	20	70.1%
Ghana .....	4	5	44.4%	21	49	30.0%
Greece .....	8	3	72.7%	44	21	67.7%
Grenada .....	5	5	50.0%	24	48	33.3%
Guatemala .....	8	4	66.7%	27	38	41.5%
Guinea .....	3	4	42.9%	17	48	26.2%
Guinea-Bissau .....	4	4	50.0%	19	34	35.8%
Guyana .....	6	5	54.5%	25	49	33.8%
Haiti .....	7	5	58.3%	24	47	33.8%
Honduras .....	4	4	50.0%	18	34	34.6%
Hungary .....	9	3	75.0%	47	20	70.1%
Iceland .....	8	3	72.7%	46	21	68.7%
India .....	4	5	44.4%	14	50	21.9%
Indonesia .....	6	6	50.0%	21	49	30.0%
Iran .....	5	8	38.5%	19	51	27.1%
Iraq .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Ireland .....	8	5	61.5%	41	24	63.1%
Israel .....	10	1	90.9%	54	6	90.0%
Italy .....	8	3	72.7%	44	21	67.7%
Jamaica .....	5	5	50.0%	23	47	32.9%
Japan .....	8	3	72.7%	38	22	63.3%
Jordan .....	5	5	50.0%	19	45	29.7%
Kazakhstan .....	7	3	70.0%	26	21	55.3%
Kenya .....	3	4	42.9%	17	46	27.0%
Kiribati .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Kuwait .....	7	5	58.3%	25	48	34.2%
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Laos .....	3	5	37.5%	9	47	16.1%
Latvia .....	7	2	77.8%	39	19	67.2%
Lebanon .....	2	6	25.0%	15	49	23.4%
Lesotho .....	1	2	33.3%	1	4	20.0%
Liberia .....	0	0	*	0	0	*

**Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Libya .....	5	7	41.7%	18	51	26.1%
Liechtenstein .....	8	4	66.7%	43	22	66.2%
Lithuania .....	8	3	72.7%	44	20	68.8%
Luxembourg .....	8	3	72.7%	45	20	69.2%
Madagascar .....	4	5	44.4%	16	33	32.7%
Malawi .....	4	2	66.7%	13	14	48.1%
Malaysia .....	6	6	50.0%	23	48	32.4%
Maldives .....	6	5	54.5%	26	47	35.6%
Mali .....	3	4	42.9%	20	47	29.9%
Malta .....	8	4	66.7%	42	28	60.0%
Marshall Islands .....	5	2	71.4%	41	14	74.5%
Mauritania .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Mauritius .....	7	3	70.0%	26	47	35.6%
Mexico .....	6	5	54.5%	21	49	30.0%
Micronesia .....	7	0	100.0%	33	0	100.0%
Monaco .....	9	4	69.2%	45	17	72.6%
Mongolia .....	5	5	50.0%	22	46	32.4%
Morocco .....	6	4	60.0%	20	45	30.8%
Mozambique .....	5	5	50.0%	21	48	30.4%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	3	5	37.5%	13	49	21.0%
Namibia .....	4	5	44.4%	20	49	29.0%
Nauru .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Nepal .....	4	6	40.0%	21	49	30.0%
Netherlands .....	8	3	72.7%	46	20	69.7%
New Zealand .....	8	4	66.7%	41	25	62.1%
Nicaragua .....	5	1	83.3%	23	37	38.3%
Niger .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Nigeria .....	6	4	60.0%	25	46	35.2%
Norway .....	8	2	80.0%	44	20	68.8%
Oman .....	6	4	60.0%	21	47	30.9%
Pakistan .....	6	5	54.5%	16	48	25.0%
Palau .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Panama .....	4	4	50.0%	22	46	32.4%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	5	37.5%	18	49	26.9%
Paraguay .....	8	4	66.7%	28	43	39.4%
Peru .....	6	4	60.0%	25	45	35.7%
Philippines .....	5	5	50.0%	23	49	31.9%
Poland .....	9	3	75.0%	45	21	68.2%
Portugal .....	8	3	72.7%	44	21	67.7%
Qatar .....	6	5	54.5%	22	48	31.4%
Republic of Korea .....	7	3	70.0%	35	22	61.4%
Republic of Moldova ....	7	3	70.0%	41	21	66.1%
Romania .....	9	3	75.0%	45	21	68.2%
Russia .....	4	6	40.0%	29	34	46.0%
Rwanda .....	0	1	0.0%	1	9	10.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	1	4	20.0%	10	14	41.7%
St. Lucia .....	3	5	37.5%	17	49	25.8%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	2	4	33.3%	12	30	28.6%
Samoa .....	6	4	60.0%	26	38	40.6%
San Marino .....	8	4	66.7%	40	26	60.6%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	*	0	0	*

### Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENT- ICAL VOTES	OPPO- SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENT- ICAL VOTES	OPPO- SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Saudi Arabia .....	7	4	63.6%	21	47	30.9%
Senegal .....	7	5	58.3%	26	48	35.1%
Seychelles .....	2	4	33.3%	11	30	26.8%
Sierra Leone .....	5	3	62.5%	22	44	33.3%
Singapore .....	4	4	50.0%	20	43	31.7%
Slovak Republic .....	8	3	72.7%	44	21	67.7%
Slovenia .....	8	3	72.7%	44	21	67.7%
Solomon Islands .....	7	4	63.6%	26	42	38.2%
Somalia .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
South Africa .....	7	5	58.3%	25	38	39.7%
Spain .....	8	3	72.7%	44	21	67.7%
Sri Lanka .....	6	6	50.0%	24	50	32.4%
Sudan .....	6	7	46.2%	19	52	26.8%
Suriname .....	2	5	28.6%	16	48	25.0%
Swaziland .....	4	5	44.4%	20	45	30.8%
Sweden .....	8	4	66.7%	43	23	65.2%
Syria .....	2	6	25.0%	12	47	20.3%
Tajikistan .....	5	6	45.5%	21	34	38.2%
Thailand .....	6	5	54.5%	24	47	33.8%
TFYR Macedonia .....	6	3	66.7%	34	27	55.7%
Togo .....	4	5	44.4%	20	47	29.9%
Tonga .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Trinidad and Tobago ....	6	3	66.7%	25	47	34.7%
Tunisia .....	6	5	54.5%	22	49	31.0%
Turkey .....	7	3	70.0%	37	29	56.1%
Turkmenistan .....	3	5	37.5%	13	16	44.8%
Uganda .....	2	5	28.6%	14	26	35.0%
Ukraine .....	6	3	66.7%	30	30	50.0%
United Arab Emirates ...	6	4	60.0%	23	47	32.9%
United Kingdom .....	9	3	75.0%	50	16	75.8%
UR Tanzania .....	2	6	25.0%	15	50	23.1%
Uruguay .....	5	4	55.6%	24	42	36.4%
Uzbekistan .....	6	1	85.7%	21	5	80.8%
Vanuatu .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Venezuela .....	5	5	50.0%	23	48	32.4%
Vietnam .....	2	6	25.0%	9	50	15.3%
Yemen .....	4	4	50.0%	15	47	24.2%
Yugoslavia (S/M) .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Zambia .....	6	5	54.5%	23	47	32.9%
Zimbabwe .....	4	5	44.4%	20	50	28.6%
Average .....	5.1	3.8	57.2%	23.7	33.0	41.8%



## IV - SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five Permanent Members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the Security Council in 1999 was composed of Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, the Netherlands, and Slovenia. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year, and compares it with the previous 11 years.

Year	Meetings	Resolutions Considered	Resolutions Adopted	U.S. Vetoes	Presidential Statements
1999	124	67	65	0	34
1998	116	73	73	0	38
1997	117	57	54	2	57
1996	114	59	57	1	49
1995	130	67	66	1	63
1994	160	78	77	0	82
1993	171	95	93	0	88
1992	129	74	74	0	94
1991	53	42	42	0	21
1990	69	40	37	2	14
1989	69	25	20	5	17
1988	55	26	20	6	8

The Security Council in 1999 continued to be heavily engaged in the international community's efforts to resolve conflicts. The Council's attention was focused heavily on Africa (26 of the 67 resolutions considered), the former Yugoslavia (8 resolutions), and the Middle East (10 resolutions). The Council also adopted resolutions on Afghanistan, Cyprus, East Timor, Georgia, Haiti, and Tajikistan. The Council also issued a number of presidential statements, largely on the same subjects and in the same proportion as the resolutions. Less formal than Council resolutions, presidential statements are consensus documents issued by the Council President on behalf of the members. Because no votes are taken on presidential statements, they are not summarized in this report on voting in the United Nations but will be treated in the report on U.S. Participation in the United Nations for 1999.

Council resolutions on peacekeeping are summarized in the following paragraphs. Each resolution is described in more detail later in this section.



## AFRICA

**Angola:** The Council in January condemned the downing of UN and other aircraft, called on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to cooperate in the investigation of these incidents and the search for possible survivors, and expressed readiness to consider additional sanctions against UNITA, including in telecommunications. In February the Council noted that the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) would expire on February 26, 1999, and asked the Secretary General to designate a channel to liaise with the Government of Angola about the follow-up configuration of the UN presence in Angola. In May the Council established expert panels to investigate violations of the sanctions imposed against UNITA, and to recommend measures to end the violations. In October the Council authorized establishment of the UN Office in Angola (UNOA) for six months to liaise with the political, military, and other civilian authorities to explore ways to restore humanitarian assistance, promote human rights, and coordinate other activities.

**Central African Republic:** The Council in February extended the mandate of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) to November 15, 1999, while expressing the intention to reduce MINURCA personnel after the presidential election and to terminate MINURCA completely by November 15. The Council urged the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) to implement reforms, called on the parties to enhance the national reconciliation process, and called on the CAR Government to make progress on holding of the presidential election. It authorized MINURCA to support the election process and to supervise destruction of confiscated weapons. It urged the CAR Government to move ahead on restructuring its defense forces. And it asked the Secretary General to consider what role the UN should play in the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building. In October, following the presidential election of September 19, the Council extended the MINURCA mandate to February 15, 2000, with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from peacekeeping to peace-building. The Council also welcomed the Secretary General's proposal to send a multidisciplinary mission to Bangui to examine the conditions for maintaining a UN presence beyond February 15, 2000.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo:** The Council in April called for a cessation of hostilities, supported the Secretary General's appointment of a special envoy, supported regional mediation efforts, and stressed the need for an all-inclusive process of dialogue to achieve national reconciliation. It also condemned the continuing activity of armed groups. In August the Council welcomed the signing of a cease-fire agreement in Lusaka on July 10. It authorized deployment of up to 90 military liaison personnel to maintain liaison with the parties, assist them in implementing the cease-fire agreement, and help develop a concept of operations for a possible further UN role. The Council

welcomed the Secretary General's intention to appoint a Special Representative as head of the UN presence in the subregion relating to the peace process. In November the Council extended the mandate of the military liaison personnel (MONUC) to January 15, 2000. At the end of November, the Council established the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to assist in implementing the cease-fire agreement, providing humanitarian assistance, and protecting human rights. It also asked the Secretary General to take administrative steps to equip up to 500 UN military observers to facilitate future rapid deployments.

**Ethiopia/Eritrea:** The Council in January expressed support for the mediation efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and for the Framework Agreement it had approved. The Council welcomed Ethiopia's acceptance of the Agreement and Eritrea's engagement with the OAU process. It urged Eritrea to accept the Agreement as a basis for peaceful resolution of the border dispute between the two countries. In February the Council condemned the recourse to force by Ethiopia and Eritrea, demanded a resumption of diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution, stressed that the OAU Framework Agreement remained a viable basis for a peaceful resolution, and urged all states to end sales of arms to both countries.

**Guinea-Bissau:** The Council in April commended the parties for establishing the new government of national unity. It asked states to make financial contributions to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) for its peacekeeping mandate. The Council also called on the parties to set a date for elections, supported establishment of a post-conflict peace-building office (UNOGBIS) to integrate UN activities in the transition to elections, urged disarmament of former belligerent troops, and urged demining to pave the way for return of refugees and for resumption of agricultural work.

**Sierra Leone:** The Council in January extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) to March 13, 1999, and it took note of the Secretary General's intention to reduce the number of military observers in UNOMSIL and to retain in Conakry, Guinea, a small number who would return to Sierra Leone when conditions permitted. In March the Council extended the mandate of UNOMSIL to June 13, 1999, and it welcomed the Secretary General's intention to reestablish UNOMSIL in Freetown and to increase the number of personnel. The Council also expressed concern about the supply to the rebels of arms and mercenaries from Liberia. In June the Council extended UNOMSIL to December 13, 1999. It welcomed the holding of peace talks in Lome, Togo, between representatives of the government and the rebels. And it undertook to review the UNOMSIL mandate if the talks in Lome were successful. In August the Council welcomed the signing of a peace agreement in Lome on July 7. It authorized the expansion of UNOMSIL to up to 210 military observers. It authorized strengthening of the political, civil

affairs, information, human rights, and child protection elements of UNOMSIL. It welcomed establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission. And it asked the Secretary General to make recommendations on the mandate and structure of an enhanced UN peacekeeping presence. In October the Council established the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for six months, to replace UNOMSIL. With a military component of up to 6,000 personnel, UNAMSIL would help implement the peace agreement, assist in demobilizing combatants, ensure the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel, facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, and provide support for the elections. UNAMSIL was given Chapter VII authorization to ensure its own security and freedom of movement, as well as to protect civilians from the imminent threat of physical violence.

**Western Sahara:** The Council in January extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to February 11, 1999. In February the Council again extended the mandate, to March 31, 1999, to allow for consultations on identification, appeals, and repatriation planning. It expressed support for the Secretary General's intention to ask his personal envoy (former U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker) to reassess the viability of the MINURSO mandate. In March the Council again extended the mandate, to April 30, 1999, to allow for an understanding to be reached on implementing the identification and appeals protocols and a revised schedule. At the end of April, the Council extended MINURSO for another two weeks, to May 14, 1999. In May the Council extended the mandate to September 14, 1999. It increased the staff of the Identification Commission, asked the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to recommend confidence-building measures, and asked the Secretary General to submit a new timetable for holding the referendum. In September the Council again extended the MINURSO mandate, to December 14, 1999, in order to complete the identification of voters, implement confidence-building measures, and conclude agreements needed to implement the Settlement Plan. In December the Council extended the MINURSO mandate to February 29, 2000, to complete the identification process and initiate appeals, while noting its concern that the current number of appeals candidates and the opposing positions taken by the parties on the issue of admissibility seemed to allow little possibility of holding the referendum.

## EASTERN EUROPE

**Bosnia and Herzegovina:** The Council in June renewed the mandate of the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) for 12 months. It also renewed the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which includes the International Police Task Force (IPTF), for 12 months.

**Croatia:** The Council in January renewed the authorization of the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to monitor the demilitarization of

the Prevlaka peninsula until July 15, 1999, and it asked the Secretary General, in light of reduced tensions, to consider reducing the number of military observers. In July, the Council extended the UNMOP mandate to January 15, 2000.

**Georgia:** The Council in January extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to July 31, 1999. It underlined the need for the parties to achieve a settlement, including on the political status of Abkhazia in Georgia. It welcomed the Secretary General's intention to strengthen the civilian component of UNOMIG, reaffirmed the right of refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes, condemned the activities of armed groups, asked the Secretary General to keep UNOMIG's security under constant review, and expressed the intention to conduct a thorough review of UNOMIG's operation at the end of its current mandate. In July the Council extended the mandate of UNOMIG to January 31, 2000. It renewed its demand that the parties deepen their commitment to the peace process and display the will to achieve a political settlement. It expressed continuing concern about the situation of refugees, the activities of armed groups, and the security of UNOMIG.

**(The Former Yugoslav Republic of) Macedonia:** The Council failed, in February, to adopt a resolution extending the mandate of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) to August 31, 1999. UNPREDEP had been a vital actor in promoting stability in the region. It had prevented the spillover of tensions from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), deterred threats, and prevented clashes. China vetoed the resolution, stating that UNPREDEP's mandate had been completed.

**Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro):** The Council in March voted down a draft resolution introduced by Russia and others demanding an end to the use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). Russia, China, and Namibia cast the three votes for the resolution. They said NATO action was illegal and in violation of the UN Charter. The United States and others believed adoption of the resolution would encourage the FRY to continue military repression of the civilian population in Kosovo and damage prospects for a negotiated settlement. In May the Council addressed the humanitarian situation in Kosovo, commending relief efforts for refugees, urging assistance for displaced persons in Kosovo and other parts of the FRY, and calling for access for humanitarian personnel. China and Russia abstained because the resolution did not call for a halt to military action. In June the Council authorized deployment in Kosovo of an international security presence to maintain the cease-fire, ensure the withdrawal of FRY forces, demilitarize the Kosovo Liberation Army, and establish a secure environment for return of the refugees. It also authorized the Secretary General to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo to promote substantial autonomy and self-government, organize and oversee development of provisional institutions



for self-government, support reconstruction and aid, maintain civil law and order, establish local police forces, and support the return of refugees.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**Haiti:** The Council in November decided to continue the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) to March 15, 2000, to ensure a smooth transition to the General Assembly mandated International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH), which was expected to be fully operating by that date.

## NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

**Afghanistan:** The Council in October insisted that the Taliban cease providing sanctuary for international terrorists, and imposed sanctions on the Taliban until they turn over Usama bin Laden to authorities in a country where he could be brought to justice for the bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The sanctions, after expiration of a 30-day grace period, restricted flights of Taliban aircraft and froze Taliban funds and other financial resources. Humanitarian assistance and travel for the performance of the hajj and other such religious obligations were exempted from sanctions.

**Cyprus:** The Council in June endorsed the Secretary General's mission of good offices, and asked him to invite the Cypriot leaders to negotiations in the autumn of 1999. It also extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to December 15, 1999. In December the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP to June 15, 2000.

**Iraq:** The Council in May extended the oil-for-food program for another 180 days, from May 25, and again authorized a maximum of \$5.256 billion in oil exports for the period. In October the Council authorized additional oil exports sufficient to make up for the shortfall in authorized revenues during previous phases of the oil-for-food program. In November the Council extended the oil-for-food program for two weeks, to December 4, 1999, while discussion of a comprehensive resolution on Iraq continued. In early December, the Council extended the program for seven more days and continued discussions on the comprehensive resolution regarding resumption of inspections and lifting of sanctions. Also in December, the Council extended the oil-for-food program for another 180 days, from December 12, and continued the maximum of \$5.256 billion in oil exports for the period. Later in December, the Council adopted the comprehensive resolution, which: established the UN Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) to replace and assume the inspection responsibilities of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM); eliminated the ceiling on oil production; included a variety of



measures to improve the oil-for-food program; and mandated the appointment of a high-level coordinator for missing persons and stolen Kuwaiti property. The Council provided for suspension of sanctions, with financial and other control measures remaining in place, if Iraq were to fulfill key disarmament tasks and cooperate with UNMOVIC and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for a specified period.

**Middle East:** The Council, in January and July, extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), first to July 31, 1999, and then to January 31, 2000. In May and November, the Council extended the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights, first to November 30, 1999, and then to May 31, 2000.

**Tajikistan:** The Council in May extended the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for six months, to November 15, 1999. It called on the parties to speed up implementation of the peace agreement and to create conditions for holding a constitutional referendum and presidential and parliamentary elections. In November, after a constitutional referendum and presidential elections had been held, the Council extended UNMOT to May 15, 2000, in what may be the final extension. The Secretariat would like to have a follow-on political mission after UNMOT ends. The Council welcomed the signing of a protocol on political guarantees for the parliamentary elections that are planned.

## EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

**East Timor:** The Council in May welcomed the agreements reached between Indonesia, Portugal, and the United Nations regarding the popular consultation of the East Timorese on the question of autonomy. It also welcomed the Secretary General's intention to establish a UN presence in East Timor to assist in implementing the agreements. In June the Council authorized establishment of the UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) to organize and conduct a referendum originally scheduled for August 9, 1999, to ascertain whether the people of East Timor wanted autonomy within or separation from Indonesia. In August the Council extended UNAMET for one month, to September 30, 1999, in view of the decision to postpone the referendum to August 30. In late August, the Council again extended UNAMET, to November 30, 1999, to cover the interim phase between the conclusion of the referendum and the start of the implementation of its result. In September the Council authorized establishment of a multinational force (which Australia offered to lead) to restore peace in East Timor following the outbreak of violence that followed the announcement of the results of the August 30 referendum, which indicated an overwhelming preference for independence. The force was to be deployed until replaced by a UN peacekeeping operation. In October, in light of UN commitments in the May agreements, the Council decided to establish the UN

Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) for an initial period to January 31, 2001. The Council gave UNTAET responsibility for administering East Timor, and empowered it to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice. It authorized a police element for UNTAET of up to 1,640 officers, a military component of up to 8,950 troops, and up to 200 military observers. It welcomed the Secretary General's intention to appoint a Special Representative to act as Transitional Administrator responsible for all aspects of UN work in East Timor.

## OTHER ACTIONS

The Council in June recommended that Kiribati and Nauru be admitted to UN membership. In July the Council recommended that Tonga be admitted to membership. In August the Council appointed Ms. Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda. Also in August, the Council condemned the targeting of children in armed conflict, urged parties to armed conflicts to protect children, and urged an end to recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. In September the Council condemned the deliberate targeting of civilians in armed conflicts, expressed willingness to respond to situations where civilians were being targeted, including through the consideration of appropriate measures, and outlined measures to be taken to improve the protection of civilians. In October the Council condemned all acts of terrorism as criminal, regardless of motivation. It called on states to adhere to and implement existing anti-terrorist conventions and adopt the pending conventions. It also encouraged them to cooperate to prevent terrorist acts, to prevent financing of terrorism, and to deny terrorists safe haven. In November the Council set March 2, 2000, as the date to elect a judge to fill the vacancy on the International Court of Justice created by the resignation, effective February 29, 2000, of Judge Stephen Schwebel of the United States.

## RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally addressed by the Security Council in 1999 are listed and described below. They are organized by topic. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, results (Yes/No/Abstain), with the U.S. vote indicated, and a summary description. The descriptions, which include key elements of the resolutions, are composed of excerpts from the resolution language; "Security Council" is the subject of the verbs. The U.S. position, giving the U.S. view and reasoning at the time the resolution was adopted, is in the paragraph following the description.

## ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

S/Res/1248

June 25

Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kiribati be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

S/Res/1249

June 25

14(US)-0-1

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Nauru be admitted to membership in the United Nations. (China abstained, stating that Nauru had not complied with all the principles and purposes of the United Nations, specifically with General Assembly Resolution 2758 (1971), “restoration of the lawful rights of the People’s Republic of China,” which seated the PRC and expelled the representatives of the Republic of China.)

S/Res/1253

July 28

Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Kingdom of Tonga be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

## AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1267

October 15

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: demands that the Afghan faction known as the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden to the appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted or to authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice; decides that all states, within 30 days, shall impose sanctions unless the Taliban has fully complied with the obligation to turn over bin Laden as required by this resolution; sanctions to be imposed by all states are: (A) to deny permission for any aircraft to take off from or land in their territory if it is owned, leased, or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban unless approved, by the sanctions committee established by this resolution, on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation such as performance of the hajj, and (B) to freeze Taliban funds and other financial resources, including funds derived by or generated from property owned or controlled by the Taliban, and ensure that the funds and resources are not made available to or for the benefit of the Taliban, except as approved by the sanctions committee for humanitarian needs; decides to terminate the above measures once the Secretary General has determined that the Taliban has fulfilled its obligation set forth in this resolution; expresses readiness to consider imposing further measures to achieve full implementation of this resolution; and insists that the Taliban cease provision of sanctuary and

training for international terrorists, ensure that territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps or for preparing or organizing terrorist acts against other states or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice.

The United States introduced this resolution to impose sanctions on Afghanistan for harboring Usama bin Laden, whose operatives have been indicted in U.S. courts for the bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killing over 200 citizens of the United States, Kenya, and Tanzania, and wounding thousands more. Moreover, bin Laden continued to threaten the safety of others who could become victims of his terrorist policies. The United States and other members of the Council expressed their determination to implement the sanctions in a way that would not hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people.

## ANGOLA

S/Res/1221

January 12

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns the downing of two aircraft chartered by the United Nations; deplores the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft, and demands that all such attacks cease immediately; calls on all concerned, especially the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), to cooperate fully with and to facilitate an objective international investigation of these incidents; demands that the leader of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, cooperate in the search for and rescue of possible survivors of these incidents; stresses the obligation of UN member states to comply with measures imposed against UNITA in Security Council resolutions; and expresses readiness to consider imposition of additional measures against UNITA, including in the area of telecommunications, on the basis of a report to be prepared by February 15, 1999, by the (sanctions) committee established pursuant to Resolution 864 (1993).

The United States supported this resolution because of concern about the fate of the crews and passengers on the downed aircraft. However, two aspects of the resolution—submitted unilaterally by Russia instead of by the usual U.S.-Russia-Portugal troika—caused concern. The United States questioned the appropriateness of the reference to Chapter VII since the resolution did not seek to authorize new international enforcement action, and might be misunderstood as a step in that direction. Also, the U.S. Government doubted the wisdom of considering imposition of sanctions against communications with UNITA, given the crucial importance of quick communications with UNITA on search and rescue operations and other humanitarian concerns, and given the need for communication with all parties to reach a negotiated settlement.



S/Res/1229

February 26

15(US)-0-0

Takes note that the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) expires on February 26, 1999; affirms that the status of forces agreement applicable to MONUA remains in force until the departure of the final elements of MONUA from Angola; decides that the human rights component of MONUA will continue its current activities during the liquidation period; asks the Secretary General to designate a channel to liaise with the Government of Angola regarding the configuration of the follow-up UN presence in Angola; reiterates its call on all concerned, especially UNITA, to cooperate with and to facilitate the investigation of the downing of two aircraft chartered by the United Nations and the loss of other commercial aircraft over UNITA-controlled areas; and reiterates its readiness to take steps to reinforce the measures (sanctions) against UNITA contained in Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997), and 1173 (1998).

The United States released a press statement recognizing the valuable contribution MONUA had made to peace and national reconciliation in Angola, noting that war had returned to Angola and was exacting a massive human toll, primarily due to the failure of UNITA to honor its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, and expressing support for a future UN presence in Angola.

S/Res/1237

May 7

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish expert panels, under the chairmanship of the Angola sanctions committee, for six months to: (a) investigate reports of violations of measures imposed against UNITA with respect to arms, petroleum, diamonds, and funds, (b) identify parties aiding and abetting such violations, and (c) recommend measures to end such violations; endorses the recommendation of the sanctions committee chairman that the expert panels be supported as a UN expense and through a trust fund to which voluntary contributions are to be made; and again calls on all concerned to cooperate with and to facilitate an international investigation of the downing of aircraft in December 1998 and January 1999 and the loss of other aircraft over UNITA-controlled areas.

The United States strongly supported this resolution, which demonstrated the Council's resolve to ensure that the sanctions imposed against UNITA are implemented fully. Only through implementation of these sanctions can the international community diminish UNITA's war-making ability and improve the prospects for a political settlement in Angola. The United States welcomed establishment of the expert panels to investigate violations of sanctions, but it sought to clarify that the expenses of the panels would be met primarily from a UN trust fund established for this purpose and through redeployment of existing resources of the regular budget as necessary. The United States planned to contribute personnel and funds to support the panels.



S/Res/1268

October 15

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the establishment, for an initial period of six months until April 15, 2000, of the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) staffed with the personnel necessary to liaise with the political, military, police, and other civilian authorities, with a view to exploring effective measures for restoring humanitarian assistance, promoting human rights, and coordinating other activities; decides that, pending further consultations with the Government of Angola, UNOA will consist of up to 30 substantive professional staff, as well as the necessary administrative and other support personnel; and stresses that the UN Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (UCAH) will continue to operate.

The United States supported UNOA as a continuation of the UN presence in Angola following expiration of the mandate of MONUA. The United States was of the view that, until a new peace process was in place, the priority should be on protecting vulnerable populations from the human rights abuses and grave humanitarian situation in the war-torn country. For this purpose, the United Nations needed a robust and active human rights presence and an active voice in favor of humanitarian access and the safety of humanitarian personnel.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1247

June 18

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: authorizes the member states participating in the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) to continue this force for another 12 months; authorizes these states to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of the peace agreement; recognizes the right of SFOR to take all necessary measures to defend itself; and decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which includes the International Police Task Force (IPTF), for an additional period terminating on June 21, 2000.

The United States supported renewal of SFOR and UNMIBH. SFOR had contributed much to creating a more stable and secure environment for the consolidation of the peace process. UNMIBH/IPTF had contributed significantly to developing democratically based, multi-ethnic, professionalized, and unified police forces operating under the rule of law. Because more needed to be done—there was still a low rate of return of minority refugees and displaced persons, challenges to law and order continued, and the judicial system was still underdeveloped and insufficiently independent—the United States believed SFOR and UNMIBH/IPTF should be renewed.

S/Res/1256

August 3

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes designation by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council on July 12 of Mr. Wolfgang Petritsch as High Representative in succession to Mr. Carlos Westendorp.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

S/Res/1230

February 26

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) to November 15, 1999; expresses the intention to begin reduction of MINURCA personnel 15 days after conclusion of the presidential elections, with a view to full termination of MINURCA no later than November 15; welcomes the Secretary General's intention to discuss plans with the President of the Central African Republic (CAR) for a progressive reduction of the MINURCA military component in anticipation of the November 15 termination date, commensurate with advances in the restructuring of the Central African armed forces (FACA), including taking into account the need to ensure the stability and security of Bangui; urges the CAR Government to continue to take concrete steps to implement political, economic, social, and security reforms; calls on the parties to resolve the current political impasse and enhance the national reconciliation process; calls on the CAR Government to establish the new electoral commission as soon as possible to organize the presidential elections, and to establish a timetable for the elections; authorizes MINURCA to play a supportive role in conducting the presidential elections; authorizes MINURCA to supervise destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition; encourages an increased role for an increased number of FACA troops to support the presidential election process; urges the CAR Government to fulfill its commitments to (a) expedite the legislative process regarding the structure of the defense forces, (b) limit the mission of the Special Defense Force, excluding all police and maintenance of law and order tasks, (c) implement the demobilization and reintegration program, and (d) establish a program and timetable for restructuring the FACA; and asks the Secretary General to consider what role the United Nations might play in the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building, and to make recommendations on a possible UN presence in the CAR after November 15.

The United States supported this resolution, but, concerned that the CAR Government would not meet its reform commitments, thought a strong push from the international community would be useful to ensure that the commitments were met. The United States also reiterated its view that the MINURCA mandate must end by November 15, and emphasized the need for constructive UN proposals to facilitate a transition in the CAR from peacekeeping to peace-building no later than November 15.

S/Res/1271

October 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURCA to February 15, 2000, with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from UN peacekeeping involvement to a post-conflict peace-building presence; welcomes the proposal of the Secretary General that the reduction of the military and civilian strength of MINURCA be conducted in three stages; calls again on the CAR Government to implement political, economic, social, and security reforms; encourages the CAR Government to coordinate with MINURCA in the progressive transfer of MINURCA functions in the security field to the local security and police forces; calls on the CAR Government to complete the initial steps of the restructuring program of the FACA and of the demobilization and reintegration program of the retired military personnel; welcomes the proposal of the Secretary General to despatch a multidisciplinary mission to Bangui to examine conditions for maintenance of the UN presence beyond February 15, 2000; and reaffirms the importance of the role of MINURCA in supervising the destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution out of a commitment to promoting peace and security throughout Africa as a means to enhance development and economic growth. MINURCA helped create a much improved security situation, which in turn allowed the CAR Government to conduct a peaceful presidential election on September 19 and to begin implementing reforms. In the U.S. view, MINURCA's job was essentially completed, and the people and government of the CAR needed to continue the process of military and economic reform. MINURCA's troops had to begin their withdrawal, and not wait until the end of the three-month extension. It was also important that the United Nations formulate a program to support reform after MINURCA's departure, and that the CAR Government use the extension of the mandate to implement stabilizing reforms.

## CROATIA

S/Res/1222

January 15

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until July 15, 1999; asks the Secretary General, in light of the improved cooperation and reduction in tensions in Prevlaka, to consider possible reductions, focusing on the possibility of reducing the number of military observers to as few as 22; and urges the parties to implement the Agreement on Normalization of Relations, stressing in particular the need for them to fulfill their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

The United States, encouraged by the positive developments—such as Croatia's opening of some border crossing points—described in the Secretary General's report, supported renewal of UNMOP. The U.S. Government also supported reducing the mission as a way of sending a strong political signal to the parties that the Council did not consider the status quo acceptable for UNMOP.

S/Res/1252

July 15

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes UNMOP to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until January 15, 2000; asks the Secretary General to report by October 15 with recommendations to develop confidence-building measures between the parties aimed at further facilitating freedom of movement of the civilian population; and urges the parties to implement the Agreement on Normalization of Relations.

The United States, in view of the security situation in the area, strongly supported an extension of UNMOP and urged the parties to continue to carry out confidence-building measures.

## CYPRUS

S/Res/1250

June 29

15(US)-0-0

Expresses full support for the Secretary General's mission of good offices in Cyprus, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress toward a just and lasting settlement; expresses the view that both sides have legitimate concerns that should be addressed through comprehensive negotiations; asks the Secretary General to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations in the autumn of 1999; calls upon the two leaders to support such negotiations; and asks the two sides to help create a positive climate that will pave the way for negotiations.

The United States has stressed to both sides the importance of entering into comprehensive negotiations without preconditions, and has supported UN efforts to achieve a solution.

S/Res/1251

June 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to December 15, 1999; calls on both sides to refrain from any action that would exacerbate tensions; asks the Secretary General to work with the two sides to agree on tension-reducing steps; reiterates grave concern about continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments, and about lack of progress toward any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops;



calls for a reduction in defense spending, a reduction in the number of foreign troops, and a reduction in the level of troops and armaments in Cyprus; stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of Cyprus; calls on both sides to refrain from the threat or use of force to resolve the Cyprus problem; reaffirms that the status quo is unacceptable; reaffirms the position that a settlement must be based on a state of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession; and reiterates support for holding of bi-communal events so as to build trust and mutual respect between the two communities.

The United States supported the renewal of the mandate of UNFICYP, believing that it continues to play a key role in managing tensions in Cyprus, and that its continued operation serves the interests of both Cypriot communities as well as the international community.

S/Res/1283

December 15

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending June 15, 2000.

The United States supported this short, noncontroversial resolution that would not influence the outcome of the proximity talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot sides.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

S/Res/1234

April 9

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms the obligation of all states to respect the national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) and other states in the region, including the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, and reaffirms the need to refrain from interference in each other's internal affairs; calls on foreign states to bring to an end the presence of uninvited forces in the DROC; demands an immediate halt to hostilities; calls for an immediate signing of a cease-fire agreement, reestablishment of the authority of the DROC Government throughout its territory, and disarmament of nongovernmental armed groups; stresses the need for engagement of all Congolese in an all-inclusive process of political dialogue to achieve national reconciliation and holding of democratic, free, and fair elections; condemns the continuing activity of and support to all armed groups; expresses support for the regional mediation process by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Southern African



Development Community (SADC); expresses support for the Secretary General's special envoy for the peace process; and reaffirms the importance of holding an international conference on peace in the Great Lakes region under UN and OAU auspices.

The U.S. Government worked for adoption of this resolution. It has been actively engaged in efforts to resolve the conflict, primarily through energetic support for regional mediation efforts. The United States urged a cease-fire, and stressed that it does not support the war efforts of any of the combatants. It also said the security of DROC and its neighbors must be maintained, and the DROC inhabitants need an all-inclusive government and democratic reconciliation.

S/Res/1258

August 6

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the signing of the cease-fire agreement in Lusaka on July 10, 1999, by the states concerned, and by the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo on August 1, but expresses concern that the Congolese Rally for Democracy has not signed the agreement; commends the OAU, the SADC, and others for their efforts to find a peaceful settlement; calls on all parties to cease hostilities and to implement the cease-fire agreement; stresses the need for a continuing process of national reconciliation; stresses the need to create an environment conducive to the return in safety and dignity of all refugees and displaced persons; authorizes the deployment for three months of up to 90 UN military liaison personnel, together with civilian, political, humanitarian, and administrative staff, to the capitals of the states that signed the cease-fire agreement, to the headquarters of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) established by the signatories, and, as security conditions permit, to the rear military headquarters of the main belligerents in the DROC, with a mandate to: (1) maintain liaison with the JMC and all parties to the agreement, (2) assist the JMC and the parties in developing modalities to implement the agreement, (3) provide technical assistance, as requested, to the JMC, (4) inform the Secretary General about the situation on the ground and assist in refining a concept of operations for a possible further UN role in implementing the agreement, and (5) secure from the parties guarantees of cooperation and assurances of security for the possible deployment in-country of military observers; and welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to appoint a special representative to serve as the head of the UN presence in the subregion relating to the peace process.

The United States welcomed and supported this resolution, and urged a clearly specified mandate, a time period for the liaison mission, and the proviso that deployment of military liaison personnel would depend on security conditions. The United States also supported appointment of a special representative by the Secretary General.

S/Res/1273

November 5

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN military liaison personnel deployed under Resolution 1258 (1999) until January 15, 2000; and asks the Secretary General to continue to report regularly on developments in the DROC, including on the future UN presence in support of the peace process.

The United States supported this brief extension of the mandate of the military liaison personnel (i.e., the UN Observer Mission in the Congo, known as MONUC) deployed to the JMC and to the capitals of the states that signed the cease-fire agreement in Lusaka in July. Given that some parties had impeded the work of the United Nations, and given that access, security, and cooperation were not fully forthcoming from all signatories to the Lusaka agreement, the United States was not prepared to go beyond this limited extension of the existing personnel. This extension would continue MONUC operations until a UN technical assessment could be undertaken and a concept of operations for a possible further UN role in implementing the Lusaka agreement could be refined.

S/Res/1279

November 30

15(US)-0-0

Calls on the parties to cease hostilities, implement the provisions of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement, and use the JMC to resolve disputes over military issues; decides that the personnel authorized by Resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), including personnel in the fields of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, medical support, child protection, political affairs, and administrative support, shall constitute the UN Organization Mission in the DROC (MONUC) until March 1, 2000; decides that MONUC, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary General, shall: (a) establish contacts with the signatories of the cease-fire agreement, (b) liaise with the JMC and give it technical assistance, including in investigation of cease-fire violations, (c) provide information on security conditions, (d) plan for the observation of the cease-fire and disengagement of forces, and (e) maintain liaison with all parties to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance and assist in protection of human rights; and asks the Secretary General to take the administrative steps necessary to equip up to 500 UN military observers in order to facilitate future rapid UN deployments.

The United States, with a view to revitalizing and reinforcing the Lusaka peace agreement, supported this resolution, while insisting that it be transparent regarding the number of personnel authorized and therefore containing no hidden costs. Any increases in personnel remain subject to future Council vote.

**EAST TIMOR****S/Res/1236****May 7****15(US)-0-0**

Welcomes the agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on May 5, 1999, on the question of East Timor; welcomes also the agreements between the United Nations and Indonesia and Portugal on the same date regarding security arrangements and the modalities for popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot; welcomes also the intention of the Secretary General to establish a UN presence in East Timor to assist in implementing these agreements by conducting a popular consultation of the East Timorese people on acceptance or rejection of a constitutional framework for autonomy for East Timor, and by making available a number of civilian police officers to act as advisors to the Indonesian police and to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites; stresses the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to ensure that the consultation is carried out in an atmosphere free of intimidation or violence, and to ensure the security of UN and other international staff and observers in East Timor; welcomes the Secretary General's establishment of a trust fund to enable member states to make voluntary contributions to assist in financing the UN presence; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council by May 24, specifying modalities of the consultation process, and making recommendations on the mandate, size, structure, and budget of the UN mission.

The United States supported a UN presence in East Timor, welcomed establishment of a voluntary trust fund, and encouraged Council members to be generous. The United States contributed an initial \$10 million to the trust fund.

**S/Res/1246****June 11****15(US)-0-0**

Decides to establish until August 31, 1999, the UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) to organize and conduct a popular consultation, scheduled for August 8, 1999, on the basis of a direct, secret, and universal ballot, in order to ascertain whether the East Timorese people accept the proposed constitutional framework providing for a special autonomy for East Timor within the unitary Republic of Indonesia or reject the proposed special autonomy, leading to East Timor's separation from Indonesia; authorizes deployment within UNAMET of up to 280 civilian police officers to act as advisors to the Indonesian police and, at the time of the consultation, to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites; authorizes deployment within UNAMET of 50 military liaison officers to maintain contact with the Indonesian armed forces; endorses the Secretary General's proposal that UNAMET should contain (a) a political component to monitor the fairness of the political environment, (b) an electoral component responsible for registration and voting, and

(c) an information component responsible for explaining to the East Timorese people the terms of the autonomy framework and for providing information to them on the procedures and implications of the voting; and calls for an end to acts of violence and for the laying down of arms by all armed groups in East Timor in order to secure an environment devoid of violence and intimidation, which is a prerequisite for holding a free and fair ballot.

The United States welcomed the establishment of UNAMET, commended the efforts of all who had contributed to the progress made, expressed concern that violence and intimidation continued, and called on the Government of Indonesia to ensure security so that the vote could be fair, peaceful, and free of intimidation. The U.S. Government contributed three military liaison officers and 45 civilian police to UNAMET.

S/Res/1257

August 3

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMET to September 30, 1999.

S/Res/1262

August 27

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMET to November 30, 1999; endorses the Secretary General's proposal that UNAMET, in the interim phase between the conclusion of the popular consultation and the start of the implementation of its result, should incorporate (a) an electoral unit, (b) a civilian police component of up to 460 personnel to continue to advise the Indonesian police and to prepare for the recruitment and training of the new East Timorese police force, (c) a military liaison component of up to 300 personnel to work with East Timorese bodies established to promote peace and reconciliation and with the Special Representative for East Timor, (d) a civil affairs component to advise the Special Representative in monitoring the agreements of May 5, and (e) a public information component to provide information on progress made toward implementation of the outcome of the ballot and to disseminate a message promoting reconciliation and peace; and recalls the continuing responsibility of Indonesia to maintain peace and security in East Timor in the interim phase.

The United States supported early renewal of UNAMET's mandate to enhance the ability of the United Nations to deal quickly with possible violence and other disruptions following the referendum.

S/Res/1264

September 15

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: authorizes the establishment of a multinational force (INTERFET) under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia, to restore peace and secu-



rity in East Timor, to protect and support UNAMET, and to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations, and authorizes the force to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate; underlines the continuing responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to maintain peace and security in East Timor and to guarantee the security of the personnel and premises of UNAMET; welcomes the offers by member states to organize, lead, and contribute to the multinational force; stresses that it is the responsibility of the Indonesian authorities to ensure the safe return of refugees to East Timor; asks the multinational force to cooperate with the United Nations in arranging the peaceful and orderly transfer of authority in East Timor to the United Nations; stresses that the expenses for the force will be borne by the participating member states; agrees that the force should be deployed in East Timor until replaced by a UN peacekeeping operation; invites the Secretary General to plan and prepare for a UN transitional administration in East Timor, incorporating a UN peacekeeping operation, to be deployed in the implementation phase of the popular consultation (Phase III); and asks the multinational force to provide periodic reports through the Secretary General to the Council, the first within 14 days.

The U.S. Government called on Indonesia to accept an international security presence, and gave strong support to this resolution. The United States suspended bilateral military cooperation programs with Indonesia, and all military sales and deliveries, as a result of the violence in East Timor, backed by elements of Indonesia's military, following the referendum. The United States contributed logistics, intelligence, and financial support for INTERFET.

S/Res/1272

October 25

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish a UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), for an initial period to January 31, 2001, which will be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and will be empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice; decides that the mandate of UNTAET shall consist of the following elements: (a) provide security and maintain law and order, (b) establish an effective administration, (c) assist in development of civil and social services, (d) ensure coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation, and development assistance, (e) support capacity-building for self-government, and (f) help establish conditions for sustainable development; decides that the main components of UNTAET will be: (a) a governance and public administrative component, including an international police element with a strength of up to 1,640 officers, (b) a humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation component, and (c) a military component, with a strength of up to 8,950 troops and up to 200 military observers; authorizes UNTAET to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to appoint



a Special Representative who, as Transitional Administrator, will be responsible for all aspects of UN work in East Timor and will have the power to enact new laws and regulations and to amend, suspend, or repeal existing ones; stresses the need for UNTAET to consult with the East Timorese people in order to carry out its mandate effectively with a view to the development of local democratic institutions, including an independent East Timorese human rights institution, and the transfer to these institutions of its administrative and public service functions; asks UNTAET and the multinational force deployed pursuant to Resolution 1264 (1999) to cooperate closely with each other, with a view also to the replacement as soon as possible of the multinational force by the military component of UNTAET; calls on the parties to ensure the safety of humanitarian and human rights organizations, the protection of civilians, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons, and the effective delivery of humanitarian aid; condemns all violence in East Timor; and demands that those responsible for such violence be brought to justice.

The United States supported creation of UNTAET and its replacement of the multinational force as soon as possible, taking into account conditions on the ground. The United States also supported the practice of financing UN staff, peacekeeping forces, and civilian police from assessments, while financing civil society projects from trust funds. U.S. representatives also emphasized the need to cooperate with investigations into violations of international humanitarian and human rights law.

## ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1226

January 29

15(US)-0-0

Expresses strong support for the mediation efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and for the Framework Agreement approved by the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution; endorses the Secretary General's decision to send his Special Envoy for Africa to the region in support of OAU efforts; welcomes the acceptance by Ethiopia of the OAU Framework Agreement; welcomes Eritrea's engagement with the OAU process, and strongly urges Eritrea to accept the Framework Agreement as the basis for a peaceful resolution of the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea; calls on both countries to work for a reduction of tensions by restoring confidence between them, improving the humanitarian situation, and respecting human rights; and calls on the two countries to exercise maximum restraint and refrain from taking any military action.

The United States was a principal supporter of this resolution and pressed for inclusion of its main elements: concern about the continuing military buildup and the potential for armed hostilities, support for the OAU mediation

efforts, commendation of the efforts of the special envoy, and an urging of both sides to refrain from actions to inflame the situation.

S/Res/1227

February 10

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the recourse to force by Ethiopia and Eritrea; demands an immediate halt to the hostilities, in particular the use of air strikes; demands that Ethiopia and Eritrea resume diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict; stresses that the OAU Framework Agreement remains a viable and sound basis for a peaceful resolution of the conflict; and urges all states to end all sales of arms and munitions to Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The United States was a principal supporter of this resolution, and urged maximum restraint on the part of all who might supply weapons and munitions to the combatants.

## GEORGIA

S/Res/1225

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to July 31, 1999, subject to review if changes are made in the mandate or presence of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force); urges the parties to resume negotiations on confidence-building measures, non-use of force, return of refugees and displaced persons, and economic reconstruction; demands that both sides widen their commitment to the UN-led peace process; underlines the necessity of the parties to achieve a settlement, including on the political status of Abkhazia within Georgia; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to propose a strengthening of the civilian component of UNOMIG; reaffirms the unacceptability of demographic changes resulting from the conflict, and the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in secure conditions; condemns the activities of armed groups, including laying of mines, which impede the work of the humanitarian organizations and delay normalization of the Gali region; welcomes the implementation of measures regarding the security of UNOMIG, and asks the Secretary General to keep UNOMIG's security under constant review; and expresses the intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation of UNOMIG at the end of its current mandate, in light of steps taken by the parties to reach a settlement.

The United States supported the extension of the UNOMIG mandate. It also supported the hiring of new security personnel to enhance the security of UNOMIG and its mobility.

S/Res/1255

July 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG to January 31, 2000, subject to a review of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or presence of the CIS peacekeeping force; demands that the parties deepen their commitment to the UN-led peace process and to display the will to achieve results in the negotiations; underlines the need for the parties to achieve a political settlement, including on the political status of Abkhazia within Georgia; considers unacceptable and illegitimate the holding of self-styled elections in Abkhazia; expresses continuing concern about the situation of refugees and displaced persons; condemns the ongoing activities of armed groups; reiterates concern about the security of UNOMIG; and asks the Secretary General to keep the security of UNOMIG under constant review.

The United States supported this extension of the mandate of UNOMIG, which monitors the cease-fire established in May 1994 between Georgia and Abkhaz forces. The United States remained disturbed by the stalemate in the negotiations. Security remained a source of concern in the tense and unstable conflict zone. UNOMIG has provided a measure of stability and international scrutiny in the region despite numerous difficulties and security-related restrictions on its mobility.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

S/Res/1233

April 6

15(US)-0-0

Commends the parties for steps taken to implement the Abuja Agreement, in particular the establishment of the new government of national unity; commends the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and others for the key role they are playing to bring about national reconciliation and consolidate peace; appeals to states and regional organizations to make financial contributions to the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) to help it carry out its peacekeeping mandate; calls on the parties to agree on a date for holding elections; supports the Secretary General's decision to establish a post-conflict peace-building office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) to provide the political framework and leadership for harmonizing and integrating UN activities in the transition to general and presidential elections and to facilitate implementation of the Abuja Agreement; encourages all UN agencies and others to support UNOGBIS and the Government of Guinea-Bissau to establish a coordinated approach to peace-building; reiterates the need to disarm and encamp ex-belligerent troops, and urges the parties to finish these tasks and create conditions for reunification of the national armed and security forces; and emphasizes the need for urgent demining to pave the way for return of refugees and displaced persons and for resumption of agricultural activities.

The United States supported this resolution, and appreciated its recommendations regarding assistance to and funding of peacekeeping and peace-building activities under ECOWAS and the United Nations. The United States urged voluntary contributions to support both ECOMOG and UNOGBIS, and said the UN should keep financing within existing resources, with appropriate off-sets being found within the budget.

## HAITI

S/Res/1277

November 30

14(US)-0-1

Decides to continue the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) in order to ensure a phased transition to an International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH), mandated by the General Assembly, by March 15, 2000; and asks the relevant UN agencies to coordinate and expedite the transition from MIPONUH and the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) to MICAH. (Russia, which believed the turmoil in Haiti did not constitute a regional threat, abstained.)

The United States had hoped to have MICAH in place before the MIPONUH mandate expired, but delays, including the need to await results of the UN assessment team, made this continuation necessary. The United States and others sought this continuation to ensure a smooth transition to MICAH, which is expected to be fully operating by March 15, 2000. A sharp break in UN police assistance would have exacerbated tensions and threatened already fragile democratic institutions.

## IRAQ

S/Res/1242

May 21

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986 (1995) (the oil-for-food program), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11, and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning May 25; decides that paragraph 2 of Resolution 1153 (1998) (specifying a maximum of \$5.256 billion for the 180-day period of the program) shall apply to the new 180-day period; asks the Secretary General to continue to enhance the UN observation process in Iraq to provide assurance that the goods are distributed equitably and are used for authorized purposes; asks the Secretary General to submit to the Council a list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of Resolution 1175 (1998) (export to Iraq of parts and equipment to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the authorized amount of \$5.256 billion); and asks the (sanctions) committee established by Resolution 661 (1990)



to report to the Council after 90 days and 180 days on implementation of these arrangements.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution extending the oil-for-food program for six months. With a deep and enduring interest in the welfare of Iraqi citizens living under the regime of Saddam Hussein, the United States took a leading role in shaping the oil-for-food program from its inception, and noted with satisfaction that this largest humanitarian assistance effort in UN history has brought about a significant improvement in living conditions for Iraqi civilians.

S/Res/1266

October 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that paragraph 2 of Resolution 1153 (1998)—which established an amount of \$5.256 billion for the oil-for-food program for the 180-day period, and extended by Resolution 1242 (1999) for an additional 180 days beginning May 25, 1999—shall be modified to authorize states to import petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient to produce an additional sum equivalent to the total shortfall of revenues authorized but not generated under Resolutions 1210 (1998) and 1153 (1998), i.e., \$3.04 billion in the 180 days from May 25, 1999.

The United States supported this resolution, which did not lift the cap on Iraqi oil revenue, but instead provided funds to offset the shortfall in revenues during previous phases of the oil-for-food program. This would help the people of Iraq by providing more humanitarian supplies.

S/Res/1275

November 19

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, and 8 of Resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of Resolution 1266 (1999) (the most recent 180-day period of the oil-for-food program) until December 4, 1999.

The United States supported this two-week extension of Phase VI of the oil-for-food program, viewing it as an interim step in the discussion then under way regarding a comprehensive resolution on Iraq.

S/Res/1280

December 3

11(US)-0-3

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the period (of the oil-for-food program) referred to in Resolutions 1242 (1999) and 1266 (1999) until December 11, 1999.

The United States introduced this resolution extending phase VI of the oil-for-food program for an additional seven days, thus postponing again the regu-



lar six-month renewal of the program so the Council could focus on and adopt the comprehensive resolution on inspections in and sanctions on Iraq. (China, Malaysia, and Russia abstained on the grounds that the short renewal would lead to serious disruptions in the oil-for-food program. France, for the same reason, did not participate in the vote.)

S/Res/1281

December 10

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986 (1995) (the oil-for-food program) shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning December 12; and decides that paragraph 2 of Resolution 1153 (1998) (specifying a maximum of \$5.256 billion for the 180-day period of the program) shall apply to the new period.

The United States introduced this resolution creating a new six-month period of the oil-for-food program (Phase VII). It was largely a simple, technical roll-over, consistent with past phases, designed to ensure that the Council was not distracted by new elements while the “omnibus” resolution on Iraq (concerning renewal of inspections and lifting of sanctions) was being debated.

S/Res/1284

December 17

11(US)-0-4

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish, as a subsidiary body of the Council, the UN Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), which replaces the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) established by Resolution 687 (1991); decides that UNMOVIC will undertake the responsibilities mandated to UNSCOM with regard to the verification of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under Resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, that UNMOVIC will establish and operate a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, which will implement the plan approved by the Council in Resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues, and that UNMOVIC will identify additional sites in Iraq to be covered by the reinforced system of monitoring and verification; decides that Iraq shall allow UNMOVIC teams immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records, and means of transport that they wish to inspect, as well as to all officials whom UNMOVIC wishes to interview; reaffirms the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in addressing compliance by Iraq with relevant resolutions; asks the Secretary General, in consultation with the Council and subject to Council approval, to appoint an Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, and, in consultation with the Executive Chairman, to appoint suitably qualified experts as a College of Commissioners for UNMOVIC that will meet regularly to review the implementation of this and other relevant resolutions and provide professional advice and guidance to the Executive Chairman; decides that UNMOVIC and the IAEA will each draw up a work program for monitoring,

verification, and disarmament tasks; expresses the intention, upon receipt of reports from UNMOVIC and the IAEA that Iraq has cooperated in all respects, including in fulfilling all aspects of these work programs, to suspend, for a period of 120 days renewable by the Council, prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq, and prohibitions against the sale, supply, and delivery to Iraq of civilian commodities and products other than those (arms and related materiel) referred to in paragraph 24 of Resolution 687 (1991) or those (chemical and biological weapons) to which the mechanism established by Resolution 1051 (1996) applies; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council every four months on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, to report every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives seized by Iraq, and to appoint a high-level coordinator for these issues. The resolution also streamlined sanctions committee procedures, including suspending the ceiling placed on Iraqi oil production.

The United States was a chief negotiator and strong supporter of this resolution because it advanced central objectives. It initiated a redoubled UN effort to achieve satisfaction and closure on missing Kuwaitis and stolen Kuwaiti property, including a mandate for the Secretary General to appoint a high-level coordinator on these issues. It contained a range of measures to improve the oil-for-food program, an important humanitarian effort that has brought about a significant improvement in the living conditions of the civilian population in Iraq. And it reaffirmed the need for unimpeded operation of UN arms inspection teams in Iraq. The resolution did not lower the bar on what is required of Iraq in the disarmament area. It provided for temporary suspension of sanctions, with financial and other control measures remaining in place, if Iraq fulfills key disarmament tasks and cooperates in all respects with UNMOVIC and the IAEA for a specified period. It also reiterated the Council's long-standing commitment to lift sanctions when Iraq meets the full range of its obligations. Although the vote was not unanimous, the resolution was adopted with a large majority, and it has the full authority of the Security Council. It was adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and Iraq is obliged to comply with its provisions. Iraq's requirements are clear: cooperate fully with the oil-for-food program, account for missing persons and return stolen Kuwaiti property, allow weapons inspectors to return and reestablish monitoring and verification, and fulfill key remaining disarmament tasks. (China, France, Malaysia, and Russia abstained. They did not claim that Iraq had met its disarmament obligations or its obligations to Kuwait. But they wanted sanctions suspended if Iraq showed cooperation with the inspectors, and they also expressed a desire for greater clarity concerning the preconditions for suspension.)

**(THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF) MACEDONIA**

Not Adopted

February 25

13(US)-1-1

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) for six months, to August 31, 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary General any developments that could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), including monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows.

The United States, which supported a six-month extension of the mandate, regretted the outcome of the vote and stated its intention to work with Council members to find a way to fulfill UNPREDEP's function without disruption. UNPREDEP was playing a critical role in monitoring sensitive border points along FYROM's borders with Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). It was a vital actor in promoting stability in the region. The undemarcated border between FYROM and the FRY was a major potential threat to FYROM's stability. By its presence, UNPREDEP had prevented the spillover of tensions from the FRY, deterred threats, and prevented clashes. (China vetoed the draft resolution, stating that UNPREDEP's mandate had been completed and that there was no need for an extension. China's veto was also viewed in part as a payback for FYROM's recognition of Taiwan. Russia abstained, noting that its amendments strengthening UNPREDEP's role in monitoring the arms embargo against the FRY, which, in its view, should be the main component of UNPREDEP, were not fully reflected in the final text.)

**MIDDLE EAST**

S/Res/1223

January 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the present mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to July 31, 1999; and encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force.

S/Res/1243

May 27

15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, to November 30, 1999.

S/Res/1254

July 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for six months, to January 31, 2000; condemns all acts of violence against the Force; and encourages further

efficiency and savings, provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force.

S/Res/1276

November 24

15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, to May 31, 2000.

## RWANDA

S/Res/1241

May 19

15(US)-0-0

Endorses the Secretary General's recommendation that Judge Aspegren, once replaced as a member of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, finish the Rutaganda and Musema cases, which he has begun before expiry of his term of office; and takes note of the intention of the Tribunal to finish these cases by January 31, 2000.

## SIERRA LEONE

S/Res/1220

January 12

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) to March 13, 1999; and takes note of the intention of the Secretary General to reduce the number of military observers in UNOMSIL and to retain in Conakry, Guinea, a small number who would return to Sierra Leone when conditions permit.

While UN personnel had been evacuated from Sierra Leone due to the volatility of the situation there, and could not realistically expect to have an impact on resolving the conflict in the short term, the U.S. Government feared that termination of UNOMSIL could be destabilizing. For this reason, the United States supported renewal of the UNOMSIL mandate, but for a short time, and sought inclusion of the provisions specifying that the military observers were to return only if security conditions permitted.

S/Res/1231

March 11

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL to June 13, 1999; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to reestablish UNOMSIL in Freetown as soon as possible, and to that end to increase the current number of military observers and human rights personnel, and to redeploy the necessary staff to support the relocation to Freetown, subject to the security situation there; expresses grave concern about reports that support is being afforded to the

rebels in Sierra Leone, including through the supply of arms and mercenaries, in particular from the territory of Liberia; acknowledges the statement of the Government of Liberia on action it is taking to curtail involvement of Liberian nationals in the fighting in Sierra Leone; reaffirms the obligation of all states to comply with the provisions of the embargo on the sale or supply of arms imposed by Resolution 1171 (1998); expresses support for all efforts, in particular by members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), aimed at peacefully resolving the conflict; and commends the efforts of the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) toward restoration of peace in Sierra Leone.

The United States supported extension of the UNOMSIL mandate, viewed with dismay the crisis in Sierra Leone and the appalling human rights abuses and atrocities there, called for continuing support for the democratically elected government of President Kabbah, and urged vigilance to ensure that sanctions on weapons transfers were respected. The U.S. Government, which has contributed logistical support to ECOMOG, called on other donors to help. The U.S. Government thanked the countries (including Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, and Mali) that contributed troops to ECOMOG, which had restored a semblance of order and security to Freetown following the rebel offensive.

S/Res/1245

June 11

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL to December 13, 1999; welcomes the holding of talks in Lome, Togo, between the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives; calls on all concerned to remain committed to the process of negotiation; takes note of the Secretary General's intention to make recommendations to the Council on an expanded UNOMSIL presence in Sierra Leone with a revised mandate and concept of operations in the event of a successful outcome of the negotiations in Lome; and underlines that further eventual deployment of UNOMSIL should be considered taking into account security conditions.

The U.S. Government supported this resolution, which continues its four-point policy of encouraging a negotiated settlement, supporting ECOMOG, discouraging external support to the insurgents, and alleviating the humanitarian crisis. The United States preferred renewal of UNOMSIL for a shorter term, while continuing to monitor the progress in the negotiations in Lome. However, it accepted the longer, six-month renewal with the understanding that the mandate could be reviewed before the six months were completed if progress were made in the peace talks.



S/Res/1260

August 20

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the signing of the peace agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Lome on July 7, 1999; commends the Secretary General's Special Representative, ECOWAS, and others for facilitating the negotiations; commends ECOMOG for its contribution to restoring security and stability; authorizes expansion of UNOMSIL to up to 210 military observers, with the necessary administrative and medical support; authorizes strengthening of the political, civil affairs, information, human rights, and child protection elements of UNOMSIL; encourages the ongoing consultations among the parties on future peacekeeping arrangements, and welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to revert to the Council with proposals concerning a new mandate and concept of operations for UNOMSIL; calls on the RUF and all other armed groups to disband and give up their arms; stresses the need to promote peace and reconciliation and foster accountability and respect for human rights; welcomes the provisions in the peace agreement on establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission; calls on all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need and to guarantee the safety of humanitarian personnel; welcomes the commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone to give particular attention to rehabilitation of child combatants; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council with recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced UN peacekeeping presence that may be required.

The United States welcomed the Lome agreement. It also commended the contributions made by ECOMOG, the Special Representative of the Secretary General, UNOMSIL, and others to ending the conflict. The United States also supported the establishment of the truth and reconciliation commission.

S/Res/1270

October 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for six months to (A) cooperate with the parties in implementation of the peace agreement, (B) assist in implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration plan, (C) to that end, establish a presence at key locations, (D) ensure the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel, (E) monitor adherence to the cease-fire agreement, (F) encourage the parties to create confidence-building mechanisms, (G) facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, (H) support the operations of UN civilian officials, and (I) provide support to the elections; decides that the military component of UNAMSIL shall comprise a maximum of 6,000 military personnel, including 260 military observers; decides that UNAMSIL will take over the substantive civilian and military components and functions of UNOMSIL as well as its assets, and decides that the mandate of UNOMSIL shall terminate on establishment of UNAMSIL; commends the readiness of ECOMOG to continue to provide security for the areas where it is currently located, to provide protection for the

Government of Sierra Leone, to conduct other operations in accordance with its mandate to ensure implementation of the peace agreement, and to initiate and proceed with disarmament and demobilization in cooperation with UNAMSIL; ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN Charter: decides that in the discharge of its mandate, UNAMSIL may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence; stresses the urgent need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone, and underlines in this context the key role of the truth and reconciliation commission, the human rights commission, and the commission for the consolidation of peace; urges all parties to ensure that refugees and internally displaced persons are protected and are enabled to return voluntarily and in safety to their homes; stresses the urgent need for substantial additional resources to finance the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration process; stresses also the need for sustained and generous assistance for the longer-term tasks of peace-building, reconstruction, economic and social recovery, and development; and urges the Government of Sierra Leone to expedite the formation of professional and accountable national police and armed forces.

The United States, in its commitment to working with Africans to make African peacekeeping work, strongly supported this resolution and its establishment of UNAMSIL. The United States helped broker the cease-fire and facilitate the peace process, provided more than \$100 million to meet humanitarian needs resulting from the war, and provided \$15.6 million in logistical and other non-lethal support to ECOMOG for its role in implementing the peace agreement. The United States supported the Lome peace agreement, but was concerned about its provisions for amnesty. The United States, in its commitment to justice and accountability, worked to help the Government of Sierra Leone establish the truth and reconciliation commission and the human rights commission as called for by the agreement, and supported an international fact-finding commission to assist these two commissions.

## TAJIKISTAN

S/Res/1240

May 15

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for six months, to November 15, 1999; and calls on the parties to accelerate implementation of the General Agreement and create conditions for holding of a constitutional referendum and presidential and parliamentary elections.

The United States supported this six-month extension of the mandate of UNMOT. It remains U.S. policy to support continuation of UNMOT, provided the 1994 cease-fire agreement remains in force and the parties remain committed to an effective cease-fire and to continued implementation of the General Agreement of June 27, 1997.

S/Res/1274

November 12

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNMOT for six months, to May 15, 2000; welcomes the signing on November 5 by the President of Tajikistan and the Chairman of the Commission on National Reconciliation (CNR) of a protocol on political guarantees during preparation for and holding of parliamentary elections; acknowledges the holding of presidential elections on November 6 as an important step toward durable peace; reiterates the importance of UN involvement, in close cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in preparing for and monitoring parliamentary elections; welcomes the continued contribution made by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Peacekeeping Forces in assisting the parties in implementing the General Agreement on peace; and requests that the Secretary General report to the Council on implementation of this resolution and on the future UN role in assisting Tajikistan on the path of peace, reconciliation, and democratic development after the mandate of UNMOT is concluded.

The United States supported this extension of the mandate of UNMOT. The parties had made significant progress toward implementation of their peace agreement during the previous six-month mandate: the ban on opposition political parties was lifted, a referendum on constitutional changes was held, and an agreement on conduct of the planned parliamentary elections was reached. The agreement on conduct of the parliamentary elections—designed to ensure that all candidates and parties are registered under fair and equitable conditions and are able to campaign freely and have access to the media—helped to alleviate U.S. concerns about how the presidential elections of November 6 had been conducted. The United States envisioned this as the final extension of UNMOT, and would assess the need for a continued UN presence in Tajikistan after the parliamentary elections were held.

## WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1224

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to February 11, 1999; and asks the Secretary General to keep the Council informed about developments in implementation

of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and about the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO.

The United States believed this short extension of the mandate was sufficient to allow for consultations on next steps.

S/Res/1228

February 11

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to March 31, 1999, to allow for consultations on identification, appeals, and repatriation planning, as well as on the implementation calendar, without undermining the Secretary General's proposed package for prompt resumption of voter identification and initiation of the appeals process; asks both parties to enable the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to carry out preparatory work for repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote; asks the Secretary General to report to the Council by March 22 on implementation of this resolution; and supports the Secretary General's intention to ask his personal envoy (former U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker) to reassess the viability of the mandate of MINURSO should the prospects of putting the package of measures into effect remain elusive when the Secretary General submits his report.

The United States supported the short period of renewal of the mandate, given the fluidity of the situation, and supported the view that the next renewal period should include a review of the process itself.

S/Res/1232

March 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to April 30, 1999, to allow for an understanding to be reached on modalities for implementation of the identification and appeals protocols, including a revised implementation schedule; asks both parties to move ahead with discussions to reach an agreement on the refugee repatriation protocol so that the work needed to prepare for repatriation of refugees may begin; and welcomes the signature, by the Government of Morocco and the MINURSO force commander, of the agreement on mines and unexploded ordnance, and urges the Polisario Front to engage in a similar effort.

The United States supported this short, one-month renewal of the MINURSO mandate, believing such short mandates to be appropriate until there is clear indication that the parties would pursue the political process to completion. U.S. patience is wearing thin, and continued U.S. funding for MINURSO in the absence of genuine progress toward a final referendum or a negotiated settlement is very doubtful.



S/Res/1235

April 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to May 14, 1999; and asks the Secretary General to keep the Council informed of significant developments in implementation of the Settlement Plan and on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO.

The U.S. Government supported this extension of the mandate for only two weeks, stressing that performance benchmarks must be determined before resources could be sent back to work on the identification process and that there first had to be firm commitments by the parties to the protocol package.

S/Res/1238

May 14

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until September 14, 1999; supports the proposed increase in staff of the Identification Commission from 25 to 30 members; asks the Secretary General to report every 45 days on significant developments in implementation of the Settlement Plan; asks the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to recommend confidence-building measures; and asks the Secretary General to submit a revised timetable and the financial implications for holding the referendum for self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara.

The United States again supported only a short renewal of the MINURSO mandate, and called for the institutionalization of the UNHCR's presence in the region.

S/Res/1263

September 13

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to December 14, 1999, in order to complete the identification of voters, to implement confidence-building measures, and to conclude all outstanding agreements needed to implement the Settlement Plan, and to continue with the appeals process; and asks the Secretary General to submit to the Council an assessment of the appeals process, staffing requirements, and preparations for repatriation of refugees and the start of the transitional period.

The United States agreed with the three-month renewal of MINURSO in order to continue with voter identification and appeals, and to start implementing confidence-building measures. Because of a lack of significant progress, no expansion of MINURSO's mandate nor increase in its staff was warranted.

S/Res/1282

December 14

14(US)-0-1

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to February 29, 2000, in order to complete the identification of voters, issue a second provisional voters



list, and initiate appeals for several tribal groupings; takes note of the concern that the problems posed by the number of candidates who have exercised their right of appeal and the opposing positions taken by the parties on the issue of admissibility seem to allow little possibility of holding the referendum before 2002 or even beyond, and supports continued consultations with the parties on these issues; and notes the assessment by the Secretary General that difficulties may be encountered in reconciling the opposing views, and asks the Secretary General to report before the end of the present mandate on prospects for progress in implementing the Settlement Plan.

The United States, as coordinator of the "Friends of the Western Sahara" group (United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and Spain) that drafted this resolution, introduced it to the Council. Unlike previous resolutions extending the MINURSO mandate, this one encountered opposition from Namibia, which abstained. Namibia expressed its concern that the appeals process was being turned into a new identification round.

## YUGOSLAVIA

Not Adopted

March 26

3-12(US)-0

Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the UN Charter: demands an immediate cessation of the use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and urgent resumption of negotiations.

This resolution, sponsored by Russia, Belarus, and India, did not receive enough affirmative votes to be adopted. The United States opposed the resolution, believing its adoption would encourage the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) to continue or even intensify military repression of the civilian population of Kosovo, and would damage prospects for a negotiated settlement. The FRY chose the path of war by rejecting a peace settlement and escalating its assault on the people of Kosovo, in violation of Security Council resolutions. FRY forces attacked innocent Kosovars, burning and looting, and forcing people to leave their homes. Large refugee flows out of Kosovo into neighboring countries could have a serious and destabilizing effect. These developments justified military action to limit the FRY's ability to threaten and harm innocent civilians in Kosovo. To achieve peace, the FRY should take the steps laid out in Security Council Resolutions 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998). (Russia, China, and Namibia voted for the resolution. Russia said NATO's "unilateral use of force" was illegal under international law, and said NATO action would destabilize the Balkans and Europe, undermining the international system and the primacy of the UN Charter. China, describing the question of Kosovo as an internal matter, said NATO action was a "blatant violation" of the UN Charter and international law. Namibia said the Security

Council should be involved in decisions requiring the use of force, and called for immediate cessation of NATO action.)

S/Res/1239

May 14

13(US)-0-2

Commends efforts taken to provide relief assistance to Kosovo refugees; invites the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other international relief organizations to extend relief assistance to the internally displaced persons in Kosovo and other parts of the FRY; calls for access for UN and other humanitarian personnel operating in Kosovo and other parts of the FRY; reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety; and emphasizes that the humanitarian situation will continue to deteriorate in the absence of a political solution. (China and Russia abstained.)

The United States supported this resolution, noting that Slobodan Milosevic was responsible for the humanitarian crisis. His campaign of ethnic cleansing, of burning villages, of executing men, women, and children, and of rape and intimidation caused hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes. The crisis can be resolved if the FRY meets NATO conditions, which include stopping the ethnic cleansing and permitting the return of refugees. The FRY must choose integration, not destruction. (China abstained because the resolution did not call for immediate cessation of all military action, and because reference in the resolution to the Group of 8 principles for political settlement prejudged the settlement. Russia, too, abstained because the resolution did not call for an immediate halt to military action. Russia blamed NATO for the humanitarian crisis.)

S/Res/1244

June 10

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that a political solution to the crisis in Kosovo shall be based on the principles in Annexes 1 and 2 of this resolution; welcomes the acceptance of these principles by the FRY; demands that the FRY end the violence and repression in Kosovo, and withdraw from Kosovo all military, police, and paramilitary forces; confirms that after the withdrawal an agreed number of FRY military and police personnel will be permitted to return to Kosovo to perform functions in accordance with Annex 2; decides on the deployment in Kosovo, under UN auspices, of international civil and security presences; asks the Secretary General to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council, a special representative to control the implementation of the international civil presence, and to coordinate closely with the international security presence; authorizes member states and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo with all necessary means to fulfill its responsibilities, which include: (a) deterring renewed hostilities, maintaining a cease-fire, and ensuring the withdrawal of FRY forces from Kosovo, (b) demilitarizing the Kosovo Libera-

tion Army (KLA), (c) establishing a secure environment in which refugees and displaced persons can return home in safety, the international civil presence can operate, a transitional administration can be established, and humanitarian aid can be delivered, (d) ensuring public safety and order until the international civil presence can take this responsibility, (e) supervising demining until the international civil presence can do so, (f) supporting and coordinating with the work of the international civil presence, (g) conducting border monitoring duties, and (h) ensuring the protection and freedom of movement of itself, the international civil presence, and other international organizations; authorizes the Secretary General, with the assistance of relevant international organizations, to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo in order to provide an interim administration under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the FRY, and which will provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions; decides that the main responsibilities of the international civil presence will include: (a) promoting substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, (b) performing basic civilian administrative functions, (c) organizing and overseeing the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government pending a political settlement, including the holding of elections, (d) transferring its administrative responsibilities as these institutions are established, (e) facilitating a political process designed to determine Kosovo's future status, (f) overseeing the transfer of authority from Kosovo's provisional institutions to institutions established under a political settlement, (g) supporting the reconstruction of key infrastructure and other economic reconstruction, (h) supporting humanitarian and disaster relief aid, (i) maintaining civil law and order, including establishing local police forces and, meanwhile, through deployment of international police personnel to serve in Kosovo, (j) protecting and promoting human rights, and (k) assuring the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in Kosovo; emphasizes the need for coordinated humanitarian relief operations, and for the FRY to allow unimpeded access by aid organizations; demands full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; demands that the KLA and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups end all offensive actions and comply with the requirements for demilitarization; welcomes the work in hand in the European Union and other international organizations to develop a comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the region affected by the Kosovo crisis, including implementation of a stability pact for South Eastern Europe with broad international participation in order to further the promotion of democracy, prosperity, stability, and regional cooperation; decides that the international civil and security presences are established for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise; and asks the Secretary General to report regularly to the Council, the first report to be submitted within 30 days. (China abstained, citing lack of mention of NATO's bombing damage to civilian targets and infra-

structure, and the failure to impose necessary restrictions on invoking Chapter VII of the UN Charter.)

The United States strongly supported this resolution, calling it a historic step by the Council in reversing the terror, brutality, and ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. The resolution laid out a concrete plan for ending the humanitarian tragedy and building a better future. It addressed all the key objectives set out by NATO: ending the violence, withdrawal of FRY forces, stationing of an international security presence with substantial NATO participation and unified command and control, return of refugees and displaced persons, access of humanitarian aid organizations to the refugees, and assurance by the FRY of its willingness to engage in a political process to establish an interim political framework providing for substantial self-government for Kosovo. The United States welcomed the restatement in the resolution of the authority and jurisdiction of the war crimes tribunal. It pledged to work to ensure that the people of Kosovo are given meaningful self-government, and to help fulfill the vision of a region at peace. The United States called on the people of Serbia to abandon violence, repression, and ethnic hatred, and to work toward integration into the community of nations dedicated to the principles of international law, with a government that would lead the country toward democracy and integration into the Euro-Atlantic community.

## OTHER ACTIONS

S/Res/1259

August 11

15(US)-0-0

Appoints Ms. Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda with effect from the date of Mrs. Arbour's resignation.

S/Res/1261

August 25

15(US)-0-0

Expresses grave concern about the harmful impact of armed conflict on children; strongly condemns the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law, and attacks on places that usually have a significant presence of children such as schools and hospitals, and calls on all parties to put an end to such practices; urges parties to armed conflicts to take into account the protection, welfare, and rights of children during peace negotiations, to minimize the harm suffered by children, to take special measures to protect children, and to ensure unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of humanitarian assistance to children affected by armed conflict; and urges states and all relevant parts of the UN system to intensify efforts to ensure an end to



recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, in violation of international law.

The United States—mindful of the horrendous impact of conflicts on children, both in terms of their scale and their lasting effects—strongly supported this resolution. The resolution follows on the progress made with the adoption of the Convention on the Prohibition and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor adopted by the International Labor Organization, and will provide momentum for continued work later in 1999 on the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The United States places the highest priority on assisting young children who are forced to take up arms. The United States works closely with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Children's Fund to rehabilitate children through counseling, reconciliation, education, and vocational training, to readjust and reintegrate into civilian society. The United States strenuously condemns the use of children in armed conflict in a manner that violates international law.

S/Res/1265

September 17

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the deliberate targeting of civilians in situations of armed conflict; underlines the importance of safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflict; condemns attacks on UN personnel; expresses willingness to respond to situations of armed conflict where civilians are being targeted or humanitarian assistance to civilians is being deliberately obstructed, including through the consideration of appropriate measures at the Council's disposal in accordance with the UN Charter; expresses support for inclusion, in peace agreements and mandates of UN peacekeeping missions, of measures for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants, with special attention to child soldiers; asks the Secretary General to ensure that UN personnel involved in peace-making, peacekeeping, and peace-building have appropriate training in international humanitarian law, including child and gender-related provisions; underlines the importance of civilian police in ensuring the safety of civilians; recalls the provisions of conventions on anti-personnel landmines and excessively injurious and indiscriminate weapons, and notes the beneficial effect that their implementation will have on the safety of civilians; reiterates grave concern about the harmful impact of armed conflict on children; encourages continued UN consultation with the Red Cross and other relevant organizations; and urges the Secretary General to take concrete actions to enhance UN capacity to improve the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

The United States—recognizing the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and children—strongly supported adoption of this resolution. The U.S. Representative enunciated four principles regarding protection of civilians in conflict. First, all states must comply with obligations under international law. Second, the international community needs to assist and pro-



tect civilian populations. Third, the unimpeded and safe access of UN and other humanitarian personnel must be guaranteed. And, fourth, those who commit grave offenses under international humanitarian law should be brought to justice. The United States supported strengthening UN capacity to deploy military and civilian police more rapidly. The United States also supports the use of sanctions and embargoes to deter and contain violators.

S/Res/1269

October 19

15(US)-0-0

Condemns all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, in all their forms, wherever and by whomever committed; calls on states to implement international anti-terrorist conventions, and encourages speedy adoption of the pending conventions; and calls on states to cooperate with each other to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, to prevent preparation and financing of any acts of terrorism, to deny safe haven to those who plan or commit terrorist acts, to ensure that persons granted asylum have not participated in terrorist acts, and to cooperate on administrative and judicial matters in order to prevent the commission of terrorist acts.

The United States—emphasizing that terrorism is a criminal activity regardless of circumstances or reasons—strongly supported this resolution.

S/Res/1278

November 30

Adopted Without Vote

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy on the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of Judge Stephen Schwebel (from the United States), following his resignation effective February 29, 2000, shall take place on March 2, 2000.

## VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 67 resolutions introduced in 1999. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are indicated by number in parentheses. China vetoed one resolution, on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A resolution on Kosovo received only three affirmative votes, and so was not adopted; the United States and 11 others voted No. No other negative votes were cast. Of the 65 resolutions adopted, 55 were by unanimous vote and 3 without a vote (by acclamation). The United States voted for all seven resolutions not adopted unanimously. There were 14 abstentions on the 67 resolutions introduced: 5 by China (2 on Iraq, 2 on Kosovo, and 1 on admission of Nauru as a new UN member); 5 by Russia (2 on Iraq, 1 each on Kosovo and Haiti, and 1 on the Macedonia resolution vetoed by China); 2 by Malaysia (on Iraq); 1 by France (on Iraq); and 1 by Namibia (on Western Sahara). France did not participate in the vote on Resolution 1280 on Iraq.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	66	1*	0
Argentina	66	1*	0
Bahrain	66	1*	0
Brazil	66	1*	0
Canada	66	1*	0
China	61	1**	5 (1239, 1244, 1249, 1280, 1284)
France	64	1*	1 (1284)
Gabon	66	1*	0
Gambia	66	1*	0
Malaysia	64	1*	2 (1280, 1284)
Namibia	66	0	1 (1282)
Netherlands	66	1*	0
Russia	62	0	5 (**, 1239, 1277, 1280, 1284)
Slovenia	66	1*	0
United Kingdom	66	1*	0

\* On Kosovo, March 26: not adopted.

\*\* On TFYR Macedonia, February 25: veto by China; Russia abstained.

In the following table, Security Council votes are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes for the General Assembly in this report, and voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Council members are ranked by coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes, and alphabetically when the number of votes is the same. Because abstentions reduce the number of identical votes, they lower the rank order of those countries that abstain. Note, in particular, the lower position of France and Malaysia in rank order despite their 100% scores. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose 15 members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Argentina	67	0	0	100%
Bahrain	67	0	0	100%
Brazil	67	0	0	100%
Canada	67	0	0	100%
Gabon	67	0	0	100%
Gambia	67	0	0	100%
Netherlands	67	0	0	100%
Slovenia	67	0	0	100%
United Kingdom	67	0	0	100%
France	65	0	1	100%
Malaysia	65	0	2	100%
Namibia	65	1	1	98.5%
Russia	61	1	5	98.4%
China	60	2	5	96.8%
Average	65.6	0.3	1.0	99.5%

## V - COUNTRY LISTINGS

This section pulls together information contained in previous sections, and presents it by country for 187 UN members (all except the United States). This includes three new members—Kiribati, Nauru, and Tonga—admitted in 1999 (on June 25 by the Security Council and on September 14 by the General Assembly).

The countries are listed in alphabetical order, with Democratic People's Republic of Korea under "D", Republic of Korea and Republic of Moldova under "R", The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia under "T", and United Republic of Tanzania under "U", as they are seated at the UN General Assembly. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, formerly Zaire, is listed under "D". Congo (Brazzaville) remains at "C". Burma, which changed its name to Myanmar and is so designated at the United Nations, is listed under "M". Ivory Coast changed its name to Cote d'Ivoire several years ago; it is listed under "C". Each country listing contains the following:

— Summary coincidence percentages drawn from Sections II and III, and, for Security Council members, Section IV. Coincidence percentages for selected issue categories are included; they are derived by the same methodology used for overall plenary votes, i.e., identical votes divided by the sum of identical and opposite votes; abstentions and absences are not included, nor are consensus resolutions.

— Vote totals in the plenary and on the 13 important votes.

— Every vote on the 13 important issues (with the U.S. vote in parentheses for comparison). Symbols used here are Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, and X=Absent.

## AFGHANISTAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 8, Disagree 23, Abstain 4, Absent 42: 25.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 81.1%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 36.8%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 7: 40.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 73.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ..	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## ALBANIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 33, Disagree 15, Abstain 9, Absent 20: 68.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

— Arms Control: 86.4%; Human Rights: 91.7%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 4: 85.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 94.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) N
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## ALGERIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 19, Disagree 49, Abstain 9, Absent 0: 27.9%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 39.1%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 50.0%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2.	IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3.	Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	Y
4.	Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	A
5.	New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6.	Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7.	Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8.	Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9.	Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	A
10.	Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	A
11.	Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13.	Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## ANDORRA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 43, Disagree 21, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 67.2%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.6%

— Arms Control: 87.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2.	IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3.	Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4.	Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5.	New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	A
6.	Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7.	Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8.	Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9.	Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	Y
10.	Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13.	Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## ANGOLA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 50, Abstain 5, Absent 2: 28.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.6%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 27.8%; Middle East: 23.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 44.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 48, Abstain 5, Absent 3: 30.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.1%

— Arms Control: 44.0%; Human Rights: 36.8%; Middle East: 16.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## ARGENTINA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 28, Disagree 35, Abstain 14, Absent 0: 44.4%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 87.9%

— Arms Control: 72.2%; Human Rights: 52.4%; Middle East: 27.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 70.0%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.5%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## ARMENIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 23, Disagree 26, Abstain 15, Absent 13: 46.9%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 89.4%

— Arms Control: 73.7%; Human Rights: 62.5%; Middle East: 23.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 2: 50.0%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## AUSTRALIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 42, Disagree 21, Abstain 14, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.7%

— Arms Control: 82.6%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 35.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## AUSTRIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 42, Disagree 22, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 65.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.4%

— Arms Control: 82.6%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## AZERBAIJAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 30, Abstain 12, Absent 14: 41.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

— Arms Control: 68.8%; Human Rights: 58.3%; Middle East: 5.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 3: 55.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2.	IAEA Report .....	(Y)	X
3.	Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	X
4.	Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5.	New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	A
6.	Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7.	Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8.	Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9.	Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	N
10.	Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	X
11.	Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13.	Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## BAHAMAS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 24, Disagree 46, Abstain 3, Absent 4: 34.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

— Arms Control: 43.5%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 2: 60.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2.	IAEA Report .....	(Y)	X
3.	Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4.	Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5.	New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6.	Small Arms .....	(Y)	X
7.	Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8.	Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9.	Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	Y
10.	Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13.	Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## BAHRAIN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 47, Abstain 6, Absent 3: 30.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 35.3%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 54.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.1%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## BANGLADESH

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 23, Disagree 50, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 31.5%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.1%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 35.0%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.4%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## BARBADOS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 25, Disagree 42, Abstain 2, Absent 8: 37.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 47.8%; Middle East: 30.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 63.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) A
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## BELARUS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 43, Abstain 12, Absent 1: 32.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

— Arms Control: 61.1%; Human Rights: 26.3%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 8, Abstain 0, Absent 1: 33.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 71.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) N
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## BELGIUM

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 45, Disagree 20, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 69.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## BELIZE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 44, Abstain 1, Absent 11: 32.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.8%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 42.9%; Middle East: 26.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 2: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## BENIN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 19, Disagree 47, Abstain 9, Absent 2: 28.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 6.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 37.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) A
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## BHUTAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 17, Disagree 49, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 25.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.1%

— Arms Control: 35.0%; Human Rights: 31.6%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## BOLIVIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 26, Disagree 44, Abstain 2, Absent 5: 37.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.3%

— Arms Control: 44.0%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 22.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 2: 63.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 32, Disagree 10, Abstain 10, Absent 25: 76.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 95.0%

— Arms Control: 85.0%; Human Rights: 93.3%; Middle East: 22.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 5: 83.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 94.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## BOTSWANA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 25, Disagree 49, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 33.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 42.9%; Middle East: 23.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 58.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## BRAZIL

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 28, Disagree 44, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 38.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

— Arms Control: 54.2%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 28.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 22, Disagree 49, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 31.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 29.4%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.4%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## BULGARIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 44, Disagree 20, Abstain 12, Absent 1: 68.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.9%

— Arms Control: 91.3%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## BURKINA FASO

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 49, Abstain 6, Absent 2: 29.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.0%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 17.6%; Middle East: 16.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 40.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 76.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## BURUNDI

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## CAMBODIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 13, Disagree 49, Abstain 11, Absent 4: 21.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.1%

— Arms Control: 39.1%; Human Rights: 7.7%; Middle East: 5.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 37.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## CAMEROON

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 17, Disagree 43, Abstain 11, Absent 6: 28.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 15.4%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 3, Abstain 5, Absent 2: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) A
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## CANADA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 45, Disagree 20, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 69.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

— Arms Control: 90.9%; Human Rights: 90.5%; Middle East: 35.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 80.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 92.3%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) A
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## CAPE VERDE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 49, Abstain 4, Absent 4: 29.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.6%

— Arms Control: 44.0%; Human Rights: 36.8%; Middle East: 5.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## CHAD

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 15, Disagree 45, Abstain 6, Absent 11: 25.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.1%

— Arms Control: 43.5%; Human Rights: 17.6%; Middle East: 7.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 3: 14.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 70.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## CHILE

### **Voting Coincidence Percentages**

Overall Votes (77): Agree 27, Disagree 40, Abstain 3, Absent 7: 40.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 70.6%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 63.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

### **Important Issues**

### **VOTES**

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## CHINA

### **Voting Coincidence Percentages**

Overall Votes (77): Agree 12, Disagree 45, Abstain 19, Absent 1: 21.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 6.7%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 37.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.4%

Security Council Votes: 96.8%

### **Important Issues**

### **VOTES**

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## COLOMBIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 26, Disagree 49, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 34.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 45.5%; Middle East: 22.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 6, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 53.8%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## COMOROS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 4, Disagree 21, Abstain 0, Absent 52: 16.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 76.7%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 23.5%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 2, Abstain 0, Absent 9: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 76.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## CONGO

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 17, Disagree 45, Abstain 6, Absent 9: 27.4%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.5%

— Arms Control: 44.0%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 11.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 2: 42.9%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	X

## COSTA RICA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 28, Disagree 38, Abstain 2, Absent 9: 42.4%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 52.4%; Middle East: 40.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## COTE D'IVOIRE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 48, Abstain 8, Absent 1: 29.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 40.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 76.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## CROATIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 34, Disagree 26, Abstain 15, Absent 2: 56.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 90.7%

— Arms Control: 81.8%; Human Rights: 64.7%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 60.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## CUBA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 11, Disagree 51, Abstain 13, Absent 2: 17.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 81.9%

— Arms Control: 33.3%; Human Rights: 6.7%; Middle East: 10.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 6, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 33.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 75.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## CYPRUS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 38, Disagree 28, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 57.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 90.4%

— Arms Control: 78.3%; Human Rights: 88.9%; Middle East: 23.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 58.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## CZECH REPUBLIC

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 43, Disagree 21, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 67.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 87.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 2, Disagree 47, Abstain 12, Absent 16: 4.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 78.1%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 7.7%; Middle East: 5.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 6, Abstain 4, Absent 3: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 66.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) N
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (FORMERLY ZAIRE)

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 3, Disagree 15, Abstain 4, Absent 55: 16.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 79.7%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 7.7%; Middle East: 50.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 8: 33.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 71.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## DENMARK

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 46, Disagree 21, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 68.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.5%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## DJIBOUTI

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 22, Disagree 49, Abstain 4, Absent 2: 31.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.1%

— Arms Control: 48.0%; Human Rights: 35.0%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 2: 44.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## DOMINICA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 46, Abstain 1, Absent 9: 31.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.6%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 45.5%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 4: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 32, Abstain 1, Absent 23: 39.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

— Arms Control: 43.5%; Human Rights: 47.6%; Middle East: 66.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 3: 55.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.2%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## ECUADOR

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 27, Disagree 49, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 35.5%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 47.8%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 61.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## EGYPT

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 50, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 28.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.1%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 31.6%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## EL SALVADOR

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 27, Disagree 43, Abstain 0, Absent 7: 38.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.1%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 47.8%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 0, Absent 3: 80.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 91.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 15, Disagree 25, Abstain 1, Absent 36: 37.5%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 6: 42.9%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 74.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## ERITREA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 18, Disagree 47, Abstain 9, Absent 3: 27.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 6.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 1: 42.9%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent. ( )=U.S. Vote

## ESTONIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 45, Disagree 18, Abstain 14, Absent 0: 71.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.7%

— Arms Control: 88.0%; Human Rights: 94.7%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 92.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	A
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## ETHIOPIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 22, Disagree 47, Abstain 7, Absent 1: 31.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 29.4%; Middle East: 26.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 55.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## FIJI

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 16, Disagree 41, Abstain 8, Absent 12: 28.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 11.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 3: 28.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 75.4%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## FINLAND

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 43, Disagree 21, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 67.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 86.4%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## FRANCE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 47, Disagree 17, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 73.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 94.0%

— Arms Control: 92.3%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## GABON

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 7, Disagree 35, Abstain 7, Absent 28: 16.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 79.4%

— Arms Control: 66.7%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 16.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 5: 25.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 77.1%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## GAMBIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 2, Disagree 13, Abstain 0, Absent 62: 13.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 78.9%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 11.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 11: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.1%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## GEORGIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 35, Disagree 16, Abstain 25, Absent 1: 68.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 94.1%

— Arms Control: 76.5%; Human Rights: 94.4%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 77.8%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) A
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## GERMANY

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 47, Disagree 20, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 70.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.2%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.5%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## GHANA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 49, Abstain 5, Absent 2: 30.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.9%

— Arms Control: 48.0%; Human Rights: 31.6%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 44.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## GREECE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 44, Disagree 21, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 67.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## GRENADA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 24, Disagree 48, Abstain 2, Absent 3: 33.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 45.5%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 2: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## GUATEMALA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 27, Disagree 38, Abstain 6, Absent 6: 41.5%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 86.3%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 35.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## GUINEA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 17, Disagree 48, Abstain 6, Absent 6: 26.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 81.9%

— Arms Control: 48.0%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 1: 42.9%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 19, Disagree 34, Abstain 4, Absent 20: 35.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.1%

— Arms Control: 47.8%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 3: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.4%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## GUYANA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 25, Disagree 49, Abstain 1, Absent 2: 33.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.0%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 45.5%; Middle East: 23.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 54.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## HAITI

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 24, Disagree 47, Abstain 0, Absent 6: 33.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.1%

— Arms Control: 44.0%; Human Rights: 45.0%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 1: 58.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## HONDURAS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 18, Disagree 34, Abstain 0, Absent 25: 34.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 5: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## HUNGARY

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 47, Disagree 20, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 70.1%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.2%

— Arms Control: 88.0%; Human Rights: 90.5%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 75.0%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 89.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## ICELAND

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 46, Disagree 21, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 68.7%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.7%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.5%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## INDIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 14, Disagree 50, Abstain 12, Absent 1: 21.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.3%

— Arms Control: 33.3%; Human Rights: 18.8%; Middle East: 10.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) A
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## INDONESIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 49, Abstain 6, Absent 1: 30.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 36.8%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## IRAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 19, Disagree 51, Abstain 3, Absent 4: 27.1%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.2%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 8, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 38.5%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 71.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## IRAQ

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## IRELAND

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 41, Disagree 24, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 63.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 91.8%

— Arms Control: 75.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 61.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## ISRAEL

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 54, Disagree 6, Abstain 15, Absent 2: 90.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 97.8%

— Arms Control: 85.0%; Human Rights: 89.5%; Middle East: 95.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 1, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 90.9%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 96.2%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) N
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) N
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) N
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## ITALY

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 44, Disagree 21, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 67.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## JAMAICA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 23, Disagree 47, Abstain 5, Absent 2: 32.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 42.1%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## JAPAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 38, Disagree 22, Abstain 17, Absent 0: 63.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.3%

— Arms Control: 76.5%; Human Rights: 90.5%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## JORDAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 19, Disagree 45, Abstain 6, Absent 7: 29.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 38.1%; Human Rights: 36.8%; Middle East: 5.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## KAZAKHSTAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 26, Disagree 21, Abstain 17, Absent 13: 55.3%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 91.2%

— Arms Control: 76.5%; Human Rights: 53.3%; Middle East: 50.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 2: 70.0%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 87.2%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## KENYA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 17, Disagree 46, Abstain 11, Absent 3: 27.0%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 21.4%; Middle East: 6.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 1: 42.9%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) A
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## KIRIBATI

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## KUWAIT

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 25, Disagree 48, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 34.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 45.5%; Middle East: 22.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 58.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## KYRGYZSTAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## LAOS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 9, Disagree 47, Abstain 12, Absent 9: 16.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 81.3%

— Arms Control: 29.4%; Human Rights: 7.7%; Middle East: 5.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 37.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 77.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) A
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## LATVIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 39, Disagree 19, Abstain 16, Absent 3: 67.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

— Arms Control: 85.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 77.8%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 91.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	A
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## LEBANON

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 15, Disagree 49, Abstain 10, Absent 3: 23.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.5%

— Arms Control: 33.3%; Human Rights: 29.4%; Middle East: 10.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 6, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 25.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 74.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	A
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	A
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	A
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## LESOTHO

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 1, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 20.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 76.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 2, Abstain 0, Absent 10: 33.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 47.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## LIBERIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## LIBYA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 18, Disagree 51, Abstain 7, Absent 1: 26.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.6%

— Arms Control: 44.0%; Human Rights: 17.6%; Middle East: 14.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 7, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 41.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 74.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## LIECHTENSTEIN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 43, Disagree 22, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 66.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.4%

— Arms Control: 82.6%; Human Rights: 90.5%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## LITHUANIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 44, Disagree 20, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 68.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## LUXEMBOURG

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 45, Disagree 20, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 69.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent. ( )=U.S. Vote

## MADAGASCAR

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 16, Disagree 33, Abstain 1, Absent 27: 32.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 17.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 4: 44.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 74.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## MALAWI

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 13, Disagree 14, Abstain 4, Absent 46: 48.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 50.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 6: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## MALAYSIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 23, Disagree 48, Abstain 5, Absent 1: 32.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 38.9%; Middle East: 10.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.4%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## MALDIVES

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 26, Disagree 47, Abstain 1, Absent 3: 35.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

— Arms Control: 48.0%; Human Rights: 47.6%; Middle East: 22.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 2: 54.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## MALI

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 47, Abstain 5, Absent 5: 29.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.9%

— Arms Control: 48.0%; Human Rights: 35.3%; Middle East: 20.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 2: 42.9%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## MALTA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 42, Disagree 28, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 60.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 90.5%

— Arms Control: 79.2%; Human Rights: 85.7%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## MARSHALL ISLANDS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 41, Disagree 14, Abstain 15, Absent 7: 74.5%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 94.5%

— Arms Control: 65.0%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 75.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 4: 71.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 90.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) A
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## MAURITANIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ..	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## MAURITIUS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 26, Disagree 47, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 35.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.3%

— Arms Control: 47.8%; Human Rights: 47.8%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 70.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## MEXICO

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 49, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 30.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 36.8%; Middle East: 20.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 54.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## MICRONESIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 33, Disagree 0, Abstain 22, Absent 22: 100%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 100%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 0, Abstain 2, Absent 4: 100%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) A
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) N
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) N
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## MONACO

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 45, Disagree 17, Abstain 13, Absent 2: 72.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.7%

— Arms Control: 91.7%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 69.2%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## MONGOLIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 22, Disagree 46, Abstain 3, Absent 6: 32.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

— Arms Control: 43.5%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 3: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## MOROCCO

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 45, Abstain 9, Absent 3: 30.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

— Arms Control: 43.5%; Human Rights: 31.6%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 60.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) A
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 48, Abstain 8, Absent 0: 30.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 26.7%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## MYANMAR (BURMA)

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 13, Disagree 49, Abstain 15, Absent 0: 21.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.7%

— Arms Control: 38.1%; Human Rights: 7.1%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 37.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## NAMIBIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 49, Abstain 8, Absent 0: 29.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.9%

Security Council Votes: 98.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## NAURU

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## NEPAL

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 49, Abstain 5, Absent 2: 30.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

— Arms Control: 44.0%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 5.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 6, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 40.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 76.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## NETHERLANDS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 46, Disagree 20, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 69.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.2%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.5%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## NEW ZEALAND

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 41, Disagree 25, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 62.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 91.4%

— Arms Control: 72.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## NICARAGUA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 23, Disagree 37, Abstain 5, Absent 12: 38.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 52.6%; Middle East: 31.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 5: 83.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 94.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) A
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## NIGER

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## NIGERIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 25, Disagree 46, Abstain 5, Absent 1: 35.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.3%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 42.1%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 60.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## NORWAY

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 44, Disagree 20, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 68.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

— Arms Control: 90.9%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 35.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 80.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 92.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) A
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## OMAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 47, Abstain 0, Absent 9: 30.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.8%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 3: 60.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## PAKISTAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 16, Disagree 48, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 25.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 31.6%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 10.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 54.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.4%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## PALAU

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## PANAMA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 22, Disagree 46, Abstain 4, Absent 5: 32.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

— Arms Control: 43.5%; Human Rights: 47.4%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 3: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.2%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 18, Disagree 49, Abstain 5, Absent 5: 26.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.0%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 5.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 3: 37.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 77.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## PARAGUAY

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 28, Disagree 43, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 39.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

— Arms Control: 54.2%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## PERU

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 25, Disagree 45, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 35.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 45.0%; Middle East: 26.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 60.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## PHILIPPINES

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 23, Disagree 49, Abstain 3, Absent 2: 31.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 35.0%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 2: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## POLAND

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 45, Disagree 21, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 68.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 88.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 75.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 89.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## PORTUGAL

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 44, Disagree 21, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 67.7%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## QATAR

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 22, Disagree 48, Abstain 1, Absent 6: 31.4%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.0%

— Arms Control: 48.0%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 2: 54.5%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## REPUBLIC OF KOREA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 35, Disagree 22, Abstain 20, Absent 0: 61.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.0%

— Arms Control: 76.5%; Human Rights: 94.4%; Middle East: 26.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 70.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.2%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 41, Disagree 21, Abstain 14, Absent 1: 66.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.6%

— Arms Control: 86.4%; Human Rights: 89.5%; Middle East: 29.4%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 70.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## ROMANIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 45, Disagree 21, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 68.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 88.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 75.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 89.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## RUSSIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 29, Disagree 34, Abstain 14, Absent 0: 46.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 88.0%

— Arms Control: 85.7%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 23.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 40.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 76.6%

Security Council Votes: 98.4%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) A
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) A
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) N
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## RWANDA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 1, Disagree 9, Abstain 1, Absent 66: 10.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 74.7%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 11.1%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 12: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 64.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 10, Disagree 14, Abstain 0, Absent 53: 41.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

— Arms Control: 43.5%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 8: 20.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 61.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## ST. LUCIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 17, Disagree 49, Abstain 8, Absent 3: 25.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.4%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 37.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ..	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 12, Disagree 30, Abstain 3, Absent 32: 28.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

— Arms Control: 43.5%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 7.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 7: 33.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 74.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## SAMOA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 26, Disagree 38, Abstain 8, Absent 5: 40.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 86.0%

— Arms Control: 52.4%; Human Rights: 54.5%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 2: 60.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## SAN MARINO

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 40, Disagree 26, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 60.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 91.1%

— Arms Control: 68.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 47, Abstain 3, Absent 6: 30.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.1%

— Arms Control: 40.9%; Human Rights: 40.0%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 2: 63.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## SENEGAL

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 26, Disagree 48, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 35.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 42.9%; Middle East: 22.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 58.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) A
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## SEYCHELLES

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 11, Disagree 30, Abstain 0, Absent 36: 26.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 81.0%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 22.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 7: 33.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 71.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## SIERRA LEONE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 22, Disagree 44, Abstain 4, Absent 7: 33.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

— Arms Control: 40.9%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 3: 62.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## SINGAPORE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 43, Abstain 14, Absent 0: 31.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 85.0%

— Arms Control: 54.2%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 16.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) A
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## SLOVAK REPUBLIC

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 44, Disagree 21, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 67.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## SLOVENIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 44, Disagree 21, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 67.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.7%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.8%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## SOLOMON ISLANDS

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 26, Disagree 42, Abstain 7, Absent 2: 38.2%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 52.4%; Middle East: 22.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 63.6%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## SOMALIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 25, Disagree 38, Abstain 7, Absent 7: 39.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

— Arms Control: 54.2%; Human Rights: 61.5%; Middle East: 23.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 58.3%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.4%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## SPAIN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 44, Disagree 21, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 67.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 72.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## SRI LANKA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 24, Disagree 50, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 32.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 35.0%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## SUDAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 19, Disagree 52, Abstain 3, Absent 3: 26.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 81.9%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 14.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 7, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 46.2%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 75.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	N
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## SURINAME

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 16, Disagree 48, Abstain 8, Absent 5: 25.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.2%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 16.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 2: 28.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 76.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## SWAZILAND

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 45, Abstain 10, Absent 2: 30.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 29.4%; Middle East: 29.4%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 44.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## SWEDEN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 43, Disagree 23, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 65.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 92.1%

— Arms Control: 78.3%; Human Rights: 90.5%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## SYRIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 12, Disagree 47, Abstain 9, Absent 9: 20.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 81.7%

— Arms Control: 29.4%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 10.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 2: 25.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 72.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) A
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## TAJIKISTAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 34, Abstain 13, Absent 9: 38.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%

— Arms Control: 68.4%; Human Rights: 41.7%; Middle East: 23.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 6, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 45.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 76.2%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## THAILAND

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 24, Disagree 47, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 33.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

— Arms Control: 48.1%; Human Rights: 41.2%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 54.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.5%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 34, Disagree 27, Abstain 14, Absent 2: 55.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 90.4%

— Arms Control: 87.0%; Human Rights: 55.6%; Middle East: 29.4%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 87.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## TOGO

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 47, Abstain 9, Absent 1: 29.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

— Arms Control: 46.2%; Human Rights: 28.6%; Middle East: 11.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## TONGA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 25, Disagree 47, Abstain 3, Absent 2: 34.7%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

— Arms Control: 47.8%; Human Rights: 45.5%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 87.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) A
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## TUNISIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 22, Disagree 49, Abstain 4, Absent 2: 31.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

— Arms Control: 48.0%; Human Rights: 31.6%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 54.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## TURKEY

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 37, Disagree 29, Abstain 5, Absent 6: 56.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 89.3%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 70.6%; Middle East: 23.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 70.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 87.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## TURKMENISTAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 13, Disagree 16, Abstain 3, Absent 45: 44.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 87.8%

— Arms Control: 56.3%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 5: 37.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 67.2%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## UGANDA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 14, Disagree 26, Abstain 6, Absent 31: 35.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

— Arms Control: 43.5%; Human Rights: 27.3%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 3: 28.6%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 69.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## UKRAINE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 30, Disagree 30, Abstain 17, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 89.4%

— Arms Control: 75.0%; Human Rights: 58.8%; Middle East: 26.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 87.9%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 23, Disagree 47, Abstain 3, Absent 4: 32.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 42.1%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 60.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.1%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N)	Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y)	Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N)	X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y)	Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N)	Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y)	Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N)	Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y)	Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y)	A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y)	Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N)	Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## UNITED KINGDOM

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 50, Disagree 16, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 75.8%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 94.4%

— Arms Control: 96.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 75.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

Security Council Votes: 100%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) N
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 15, Disagree 50, Abstain 10, Absent 2: 23.1%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 82.2%

— Arms Control: 39.1%; Human Rights: 18.8%; Middle East: 5.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 6, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 25.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 74.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) A
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) A
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## URUGUAY

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 24, Disagree 42, Abstain 8, Absent 3: 36.4%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 47.6%; Middle East: 17.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 2: 55.6%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## UZBEKISTAN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 21, Disagree 5, Abstain 24, Absent 27: 80.8%  
— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 97.1%

— Arms Control: 84.6%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 50.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 3: 85.7%  
— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 94.3%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) A
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) A
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M)...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## VANUATU

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## VENEZUELA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 23, Disagree 48, Abstain 5, Absent 1: 32.4%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

— Arms Control: 52.0%; Human Rights: 35.0%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) A
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote



## VIETNAM

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 9, Disagree 50, Abstain 6, Absent 12: 15.3%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 79.6%

— Arms Control: 26.3%; Human Rights: 7.1%; Middle East: 5.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 2: 25.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 71.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) A
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

## YEMEN

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 15, Disagree 47, Abstain 4, Absent 11: 24.2%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 81.6%

— Arms Control: 40.9%; Human Rights: 15.4%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 5: 50.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.6%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) Y
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77: 0.0%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) X
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) X
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) X
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) X
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) X
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) X
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) X

## ZAMBIA

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 23, Disagree 47, Abstain 4, Absent 3: 32.9%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 44.0%; Human Rights: 45.0%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 54.5%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.8%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) Y
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote

## ZIMBABWE

### Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (77): Agree 20, Disagree 50, Abstain 1, Absent 6: 28.6%

— Including All 226 Consensus Resolutions: 81.8%

— Arms Control: 41.7%; Human Rights: 40.9%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 3: 44.4%

— Including the 16 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.7%

### Important Issues

### VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba .....	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report .....	(Y) X
3. Compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty .....	(N) Y
4. Ultimate Elimination of Nuclear Weapons .....	(Y) Y
5. New Agenda for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World .....	(N) Y
6. Small Arms .....	(Y) X
7. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East .....	(N) Y
8. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism .....	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iran .....	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iraq .....	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Kosovo .....	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Bosnia/Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia (S/M) ...	(Y) Y
13. Toward a Stable International Financial System .....	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ( )=U.S. Vote









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